

Agricultural College

THE AMERICAN FARMER,



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." *Virg.*

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No. 3.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—LAY- ING THE CORNER STONE.

With no ostentatious display, but with sobriety and decorum, on a fair and pleasant day—the twenty-fourth of the last month—and in the presence of a goodly company was laid, by Charles B. Calvert, Esq., the President of the Board of Trustees, the corner stone of the Maryland Agricultural College. The stone was of granite, with a square opening excavated in the centre, in which was deposited by Dr. J. O. Wharton, the Register, a covered box of copper, containing the daily papers of Baltimore and Washington, a copy of the act of incorporation, lists of the officers of the Institution, of the stockholders, and of all those, of every degree, engaged in the construction of the building, specimens of all the coins of the United States of the present day, except those of gold, the county papers of Prince George's county, (in which county the College is situated), specimens of corn, wheat, rye, oats, cloverseed and timothy, in glass vials, sealed, and a specimen of tobacco; and last, but, we flatter ourselves, by no means least, the August number of the American Farmer.

Mr. Calvert preceded the ceremony of laying the corner stone—which was done by himself, with mortar and trowel, handled in very artistic style—by an address, which was everything that the occasion should have called forth—manly, feeling, terse, appropriate and eminently practical. He referred to the unpretending character of the ceremony at that time, and remarked, that it was so because the Trustees wished to avoid the delay that the attempt to have a more imposing celebration would involve; but, he hoped and believed, that when the building was completed, that then, as would indeed be fitting, large delegations, not only of the farmers themselves, but of the farmers' wives and daughters, from every part of

the good old State, would be present, to honor by their presence, the commemoration of such a happy consummation. Then would be the true time for the great rejoicing. Meanwhile let each Trustee, and every earnest friend of the Institution, exert every effort to collect the funds that would be required to complete the structure according to the original design; and, though the foundation then in process of being laid in their presence, was for a building one hundred and twenty feet in length, fifty-four feet in width, and five stories high, yet this was but one wing of the noble edifice that it is their purpose to construct. Two or three dollars from each Farmer in the State, would give to the Institution the funds they required to establish, on a firm basis, a College where the farmer would be taught to know and feel that he too, as well as the lawyer and physician, has a *profession*. Other States had undertaken enterprises in some respects similar to this College, but to Maryland was in truth reserved the honor of being the pioneer in founding an Institution that in its plans and purposes was original and American, and not a mere copy of European models. This was not to be only an American edition of an European Manual Labor School—its aims and its destiny, he trusted, were to be far higher, and its results would be felt, if not immediately, yet ultimately, in the increased weight and influence that its impulses would give to the great, but not sufficiently co-operating, Agricultural class.

Mr. Calvert commented with just severity upon the course of the Senate at Washington, the past session, in abolishing their Agricultural Committee, and did not spare a severe criticism upon the inconsistent course of squandering the public lands in reckless donations to undeserving objects, whilst the great interests of Agriculture, and Agricultural educational institutions, were over-

looked. Money could be appropriated to West Point, to supply officers for the army, whose occupation was to destroy life—means could be found to support a Naval School, at Annapolis, the duty of whose scholars would be, when called upon, to destroy life—thousands could be appropriated to aid in laying a telegraphic cable upon foreign soil—and all this was constitutional and proper; but when appropriations were sought for objects in aid of the greatest and most valuable of all interests—the Agricultural—the Constitution was immediately appealed to, and the liberties of the land were in jeopardy, if more than a scanty pittance was doled out, barely sufficient to buy a few seeds and specimens of plants, under the auspices of the Patent Office. But let Agricultural Colleges be established, and there would arise a class of men in their midst, whose voice would be heard in the halls of Legislation, and who would secure for the farming interest those rights they are now denied, for want of sufficient advocates. With an earnest appeal to his hearers, to continue with unabated zeal their efforts on behalf of the Institution, Mr. Calvert closed the very excellent address, of which we have given a very faint and imperfect outline.

Of the Trustees we noticed as being present, Col. J. H. Sotheron, of St. Mary's Co., Col. Chas. Carroll, of Howard Co., John Merryman, Esq., of Baltimore County (the President of the State Agricultural Society), W. W. Corcoran, Esq., of Washington, D. C., James T. Earle, Esq., of Queen Anne's Co., (late President of the State Agricultural Society,) Hon. J. Dixon Roman, of Washington Co., and W. T. Mitchell, Esq., of Charles Co.

It was remarked as a singular coincidence, that the day was the anniversary of the somewhat too famous battle of Bladensburg; and it is to be hoped that this anniversary, in its peaceful and happy inauguration of a great undertaking, will be the commencement of a cycle, whose revolution shall completely obliterate the memory of the blood and rapine of the past. After the ceremonies of the day had been concluded, the Trustees were entertained at the hospitable board of Mr. Calvert, and, as he himself was formerly President of the State Agricultural Society, we had the agreeable pleasure of seeing at the same board a President and two Ex-Presidents of our valued association. By a happy accident, the day selected for laying the corner stone of the College, was also the birth-day of Mr. Calvert, and with hearty wishes that his useful and honorable life might be prolonged to another half century, was his health and prosperity drank, in the mantling glass.

The progress of the College building bids fair to

be rapid—the workmen employed being numerous and efficient. The situation is superb—on a lofty eminence, but of gentle slope, whence a view is commanded of the surrounding country for many miles. Health, abundance of water, and diversity of soil, accessibility by railroad and by turnpike, proximity to Washington, and to Baltimore and Annapolis, render it one of the very best sites that could have been selected; and, under the fostering charge of Dr. Wharton, the Register of the Institution, who is shortly about to take up a more permanent residence upon the premises, in the building which has been recently fitted up, it cannot fail to give fresh evidences of the successful energy which has hitherto characterised the enterprise.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

SEPTEMBER.

In the way of crops, Tobacco, where it is grown, claims precedence this month. The worms must be subdued thoroughly before taking the crop to the House. Indeed all other work must give way to this until you are rid of them. Taking out the suckers may be carried on at the same time. The suckering should always be done the last thing before the tobacco is housed, otherwise they continue to grow after housing, and interfere with the process of curing.

Topping.—It is better to top by the 15th of the month all that may not have been fit previous to that time. This will give time for the top leaves to grow out and approach maturity before the 10th of October, beyond which it is not safe to leave it in the field.

Cutting.—The fitness of the crop for the knife is soon learned by observation. A peculiar rich mottled green of a yellowish cast, very different from that of the young leaf, in a state of rapid growth, indicates the maturity of the plant. It is desirable of course to secure the crop as early as possible after it has reached this state. It should not be cut however when wet with rain or dew. Both because the moisture is objectionable and because the tobacco is then very brittle and liable to be broken. After a rain which washes the gum off the leaf, it is better to let it stand a day or two to thicken. When cut during the warm part of the day, it may be picked up after the cutters almost immediately. It is not liable to break if handled carefully, and should not be allowed to lie long in a hot sun.

Hanging in the House.—It is better always to hang the crop immediately in the house, without scaffolding, and without allowing it to lie in heaps, or to accumulate at the house before being hung

away. Sometimes however this latter becomes necessary as a matter of convenience and expedition in carrying on the work. And scaffolding first, enables you to hang the plants closer in the house, and economises room where it is scarce. Except for this there is no advantage we think which compensates for the extra labour, and the risk of injury from a long rain.

All possible expedition should be used in getting the crop secured, and great care in having the work properly done. The hanging in the house at such distance as to give room enough after the plants have wilted to allow the passage of the air, without an unnecessary waste of room, is a work of judgment which should only be entrusted to an experienced hand, and should also be carefully supervised.

CORN.

Cutting Corn.—If the ground is to be cleared for a crop of small grain, the corn may be cut off in this month. It should be allowed to mature well before being cut, and care must be taken not to run the risk of heating by making the stacks very large. The cutting may be done when the shucks or caps have turned white. Cut close to the ground, so that the stumps may not be in the way of the after cultivation.

Tops and Blades.—Tops and blades it should be understood are always taken at considerable expense to the crop of corn, and should not be gathered except where there is a necessity for them, by the absence of good hay, for working stock. The blades make particularly good food for working horses in the summer season, but taking cost of labor and loss of corn into account, they can be very advantageously replaced by good timothy or other hay. Let them however be saved with much care, and as soon as sufficiently cured, let them be stacked or housed.

WHEAT.

Let all expedition be used in fallowing and making other necessary preparations for wheat seeding. Early fallowing is always best, other things equal. Have the ground put in such order that when the proper time for seeding comes, the seed may be got in the ground without delay.

Time of Seeding.—The prevalence of fly for some years past, makes it unsafe to sow before about the fifth of October in this latitude.

Manuring.—If you have stable and yard manures to apply, do not think it necessary to plough them under when you fallow. Have it on or near the surface, and the grain will be more sure to have the benefit. Scatter immediately from the cart, in preference to dropping it about in heaps, and be not too fearful of waste from evaporation. There is more fancy than fact in the idea.

If you use the portable fertilizers offered for sale, we can only advise, that a hundred pounds of Peruvian Guano to the acre, should form part of the dressing, and in our own private judgment a hundred pounds more of the same material the other part. Generally, however, you will be advised to add to the first, 100 lbs. of Mexican, or other phosphatic guano, or ten bushels of ground Bones, or 100 lbs. of some of the super-phosphates. We are not willing to set up our own limited experience against the concurrent testimony of scientific opinion, and what seems to be the experience of very many practical men. We only say that for ourselves, we should first ensure the 200 lbs. of Peruvian Guano, and whatever we might be willing to spend beyond that should be applied to the purchase of well ground Bones, or Phosphatic Guanoes.

Putting in the seed.—We recommend, without qualification, the use of the Drill in seeding; and with the manure attachment. There can be no question of the great economy of manure, seed and labour, in the use of this valuable implement. The insurance against winter killing, and the general vigor of the growth afford a security also as to the success of the crop which is of great importance.

Quantity of seed.—The difference of opinion among farmers of good judgment on this point is very decided. A bushel and a peck with the drill and two bushels broadcast are not too much to ensure a good stand in all seasons.

Preparation of seed.—The simplest effectual mode of preparing seed to secure it against smut, is to wash in brine, carefully skimming off every thing that floats, and after draining well, sprinkle with fresh slacked lime, or dry plaster. We think very well of the use of Guano in this way, where the quality of the land does not make a large application necessary.

Putting in the Seed.—If the drill be not used, the Gang Plow is the best implement. Cover with a light furrow. On corn and tobacco land, seed without breaking the ground first; putting in the seed with any implement which will cover it sufficiently. If the corn ground be grassy, a drag harrow run in one direction and immediately back in its own track will comb it off effectually.

Bear in mind with reference to this important crop, that thorough preparation and ample manuring will almost ensure success in any season; and that without these scarcely any crop is so uncertain.

RYE.

This crop is sown as a substitute for wheat on land not in condition, or sufficiently manured, or too light for wheat. It requires about the same general treatment. It should be sown early this month. A bushel of seed per acre is enough.

TURNIPS.

Turnips should be hoed and properly thinned.

TIMOTHY.

Timothy seed may be sown this month.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

SEPTEMBER.

Sowing Cabbage Seed.—The farmers garden should be amply supplied with a variety of vegetables.—This month is the proper season for sowing the seed of such varieties as will loaf early in the Summer. Prepare a bed nicely and manure well with fine manure, and sow seed of early Yorks, early George or other varieties during this month. Should the weather be dry, keep them sufficiently watered to ensure their growth, and they will be fit to set out before the ground becomes frozen. Should you prefer it however, and it is perhaps a better plan—the same seed may be sown under a cold frame, which has been kept free from frost in January.

Cauliflower.—This fine vegetable though not as hardy as the cabbage, may be raised in every country garden without difficulty. Sow the seed in a very nicely prepared and well manured seed bed by the middle of this month. Water the ground sufficiently to make them grow and to keep them growing. By the middle of October they may be transplanted into a cold frame at 4 inches distance each way, for the winter. This frame to be well protected against frost, and covered with glazed sash, so that it may be opened to the sun and light and air when the weather is mild.

Celery.—Celery when of sufficient size should be earthed up every two weeks. Be sure not to do this when the ground or the plant is wet, but in fine weather.

Spinach or Spinage.—Let the bed in which you propose to raise spinage, be well dressed with strong rich manure, and thoroughly prepared. This manuring will suffice for a crop of vegetables which may follow in the Spring. Sow seed in drills twelve inches apart, and thin to four inches. Or sow broadcast, thinning out with hoe. Sow as early in the month as possible—later sowings may be made for a succession of crops.

Turnips.—Let this crop be kept clean and well thinned.

Lettuce.—If you have lettuce plants, transplant now for heading. Sow now, seed of hardy varieties to be transplanted for leafing early in the Spring.

Radish.—Radish seed for Fall use may be sown.

Hops.—Hops should be gathered dried and packed away as they ripen.

Herbs.—Garden herbs of every kind should also be gathered and dried. Herbaceous plants, medicinal and sweet herbs, may be increased by parting the roots and planting, in moist weather, the latter part of the month. Water if necessary till they be rooted. Plants from seeds sown in the Spring should also be set out.

Seeds.—Save carefully all seeds that may be fit.

Falling Fruit.—Let the fruit that falls before ripe be carefully gathered up and thrown to hogs or otherwise destroyed. This is a most important work, if you would protect yourself from destructive insects.

Strawberries.—Make plantations of strawberries this month. Get the best variety you can command—hardiness, fruitfulness as well as other good qualities are essential points. Let the ground be deeply dug and put in thorough order, and very highly manured with stable manure. Rich compost is best if you have it; if not, use any you have, but use enough. Do not be afraid of their running to vines too much, and failing to bear. Give them ample room—three feet at least between the rows and eighteen inches in the row. If you keep them well worked, we will insure you abundant fruit as well as luxuriant vines.

Grapes.—To protect grapes from wasps and other insects, hang nets over the ripening bunches. A decoy of sugar and water, may be useful to keep them out of mischief.

Planting Fruit Trees.—Ground for setting out fruit trees this Fall may now be prepared. Thorough ploughing and sub-soiling, or digging and trenching should be the first work done. The manure should be in readiness, and your arrangements made for getting trees, &c. They should be planted as soon as possible after they have ceased to grow.

FLORICULTURE—September. 1856.

Prepared for the American Farmer, by W. D. Brackenridge, Florist and Pomologist, Gocanstown, Balt. Co., Md.

Roses—such as are growing in the open ground, and intended for blooming in the Greenhouse during the winter, should, towards the end of the month, be taken up and potted, after which, place them in a shady situation for a few days. Continue to put in cuttings, and as the weather begins to get cooler, the success in getting more of them to take root will be evident.

Dahlias—these will be in full bloom towards the end of the month—give water freely at the roots should dry weather set in; occasionally look over the whole, and cut off all suckers and superfluous branches, observing to keep the leading shoots tied up to the stakes; where large flowers are wanted the buds should be thinned out so soon as they show themselves.

Chrysanthemums—those in pots should now receive the last shift for the season; discontinue pinching back the shoots, as the flower buds will soon be making their appearance; about the latter end of the month, all such plants as are wanted from the open ground, may be lifted and potted; continue to water freely at the roots with liquid manure.

Tender Annuals—for winter blooming, sown last month, should be potted off singly, or pricked out into pans or boxes, to stand there for a week or two longer before potting.

Camellias—continue to syringe the old plants freely over-head, until cold weather sets in, when they should be removed into the Greenhouse.

Continue also to put in cuttings; such as are rooted should be potted off and placed in a frame that is well shaded.

Greenhouse plants in general—if not already shifted or top-dressed, should not fail to have attention paid to them during the course of the month, as by so doing, much labor and time will be saved, when they come to be housed next month, and the plants will stand better during the winter, than when shifted later in the season.

Sparaxis and Ixias—with other Cape bulbs of the same character, may now be potted, and water given but very sparingly for the first few weeks.

Japan Lilies—as the leaves begin to appear yellow from age, will require but little water.

Pelargoniums—Cuttings of these put in last month, will now be rooted, and should be potted off, and such as were struck in two inch pots, may now be shifted into larger ones. See that the old plants do not suffer from too much wet by heavy rains.

Double Neapolitan Violets—can now be safely planted out in beds, where they can be protected by a sashed frame during the winter, and by a little care in airing and watering they will flower beautifully next spring.

Peonias—may be divided and transplanted this month.

Hardy Herbaceous plants of all kinds, can now be transplanted with safety; they will take root before the cold weather sets in.

Phloxes—of various kinds can now be increased readily by cuttings of the young shoots put in sand and placed in a moist shady situation.

Scarlet Geraniums, Heliotropes, Cestruums and Helianthus—growing in the open borders, should be lifted and placed in pots about the latter end of the month.

Carnations—take up and pot such layers as are rotted, place them in a frame and water but very sparingly.

Verbenas, Petunias and Heliotropes—put in cuttings of these, to make young plants for next spring.

Chinese Primroses—keep shifting the small plants of these into larger pots. Six inch pots are a large enough size in which to bloom them well.

W. D. BRACKENRIDGE.

DELAWARE WHEAT CROP—MEDITERRANEAN WHEAT.

MIDDLETOWN, Delaware, August, 1858.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Allow me to congratulate you upon the improved appearance of my old favorite the "American Farmer"—and to express my earnest wishes for its continued prosperity, and success. My acquaintance with its pages, dates back to the first number published by the lamented J. S. Skinner at Baltimore, in April, 1819, and was read by me then, at St. Louis, Missouri. Your periodical is therefore now in its fortieth year, and in age takes precedence of all other agricultural publications in the United States. I desire herewith, in compliance with my own proposal, that each of your subscribers should pay up his back dues, and at the same time send you the name and dollar of a new subscriber—to practice what I preach.

At the risk of being charged with "croaking," I will venture to say something about the wheat crop in Delaware this year. Although many crops of wheat have already been got out, I have yet to hear any one say that his own crop was better than that of last year—and this is particularly the case with all the white varieties and with many others having fancy names. Many who have thought it was surely time that the Mediterranean had run out, and had, therefore, for several years abandoned it, have now returned to that variety as the most reliable when sowed early enough. It has never failed with me when sowed in August, until the last crop, and then it was deficient, in consequence of the destruction of the blossom by the heavy and continuous rains that beat upon the wheat when in bloom, and which, being rank, fell when in that state, and of course no proper heads were formed. I do not despair of the Mediterranean, old as the variety now sown with us may be. I can trace back its history a period of nearly forty years, say to 1819. In that year James Riddle, merchant, and then Navy Agent at New Castle, Del., received two barrels of this variety from Genoa. John Gordon, merchant, of Wilmington, Del., also received a small quantity—two sacks. Of these two parcels, one barrel and one sack were of a beautiful variety of white wheat, the other two were of the red—a larger, half shrivelled, unsightly grain and rejected as not worth sowing because of its dark colour. The white variety was distributed generously by the liberal importers, Messrs. Riddle and Gordon, in small parcels to their friends, but it never turned out of any value.

Mr. Riddle, I think, being the proprietor of several farms, at that day poor, but some of which are now amongst the best in the State, sowed his parcel of red himself. Mr. Gordon prevailed on a Mr. James Morrison, an old drayman, who had lately commenced farming, to sow his barrel of red. This variety then proved, in consequence of its early vegetation, to be proof against the Hessian fly, and escaped smut and rust. Mr. Morrison sowed the variety obtained in the manner mentioned, as long as he continued to farm. His sons, I have been informed still sow the same variety. Thus, it is seen, that this variety has outlived all its old associates. A fresh importation of the same variety from the district on the Mediterranean, from which that just spoken of was taken, would be desirable.

Many other varieties of wheat introduced since the Mediterranean have proved useless. In one case, I have seen a package labelled Red Turkey, which proved miserable; one-half did not ripen, and the other produced a rye that I did not observe in the sample. J. JONES.

HORIZONTAL CULTIVATION.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

In the American Farmer for July 1858, (I cannot find it now) a writer states that, the late Thomas Jefferson, of Albemarle, was the author and inventor of Horizontal Cultivation, and the Hill-side Plow; both of these statements are wrong. The late Thomas M. Randolph, of Albemarle, son-in-law of Mr. Jefferson, and late Governor of Virginia, and the Representative in Congress from this District, was the inventor of Horizontal Cultivation, (I think the greatest Agricultural improvement of my day—I am now in my 76th year,)—but I

must say unless the cultivation be horizontal, it is of no advantage. When the rows are badly laid off the water will collect in sluices and do more damage to the land than if each row carried off its own water.

My method is to lay off a row for every five or ten feet of altitude; then lay off a row on the level, and lay off rows, the width I desire till I come to the next horizontal row; lay off that, and then fill the space with rows to where it has been laid off.

Ryland Rodes, deceased, of Albemarle, and my nephew, was the inventor of the Hill-side Plow used with us; the mould-board and land-side turn under the beam. Mr. Rodes first made his Plow with a wrought iron mould-board, land-side and coulter, but subsequently used a cast iron mould-board, which I prefer. I have seen and used a plow all cast iron, acting on the principal of Rodes plow, which does good work while it lasts, but on rooty or rocky land it is very liable to break. I think Rodes plow with a wrought iron landside and wrought iron coulter, worth at least five of any east hill-side plow I have seen.

About the same time that M. Rodes invented his plow, Mr. Jonathan Michie, deceased, invented another, somewhat on the same principle; both claimed priority of invention; which was prior, I know not. Mr. Michie's plow had so much delicate work about it, that it was not used, and if more than one plow of Mr. Michie's pattern was ever made I am not apprised of it.

Rodes plow is now used with us, as Mr. Rodes patented it. I and others use it in preference to the cast plow.

CHARLES BROWN.

Albemarle county, Va., August 2nd, 1858.

P. S.—If the records of the defunct Agricultural Society of Albemarle could be consulted, I think there might be found something on Horizontal Cultivation and the Hill-side Plow from the pens of the late Dr. Frank Carr and Thomas E. Randolph, both of Albemarle. C. B.

HUMUS OR MOULD. BY DR. BALDWIN.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

The practical operation of surface-covering or surface manuring cannot, in my opinion, be satisfactorily explained until we have first clearly ascertained the true nature of that great fertilizing principle of the earth termed 'mould' or 'humus.'

With due deference to the opinions of scientific agriculturists I believe that they have committed an egregious error in the definition of that indispensable principle of fertility. They have defined it to be the residue of the decay, decomposition or putrefaction of the vegetable and animal substances covering the surface. Von Thaer remarks: "We have only to observe the process of vegetation upon naked rocks to understand the history of humus from the beginning of the world. At first only lichens and mosses are found there, from the decomposition of which more perfect plants derive their nourishment; these in their turn die and augment the mass of mould by their putrefaction; and then at last a bed of humus is formed, capable of affording nourishment for the largest trees." This is the erroneous definition emanating from one of the greatest minds ever directed to the subject, which has proven so disastrous to the best interests of agriculture; for from this definition is deduced the precept that the applica-

tion of manure is indispensable to the preservation of the fertility of cultivated lands, a precept which may be readily recognized as the true cause of their present impoverished condition. The science of chemistry teaches that there are eleven distinct and peculiar processes by which all animal and vegetable substances may be decomposed, and it is plainly manifest that a modification of circumstances is necessary to generate each peculiar process. If milk, for example, be subject to churning, butter is the product, a most wonderful process, truly, by which a solid substance is obtained from a liquid by merely agitating it in contact with the atmosphere. If milk be subjected to a gentle heat—the process of fermentation is generated and an alcoholic drink is the product. And if milk be kept perfectly at rest in a cool, close, dark place it experiences the process of putrefaction, and the product is a valuable manure. As he is the most successful vintner who best comprehends the circumstances necessary to generate the vinous fermentation, so he manufactures the best manure who most accurately observes the circumstances which determine the process of putrefaction. Vegetable and animal matter do not experience the putrefactive process when exposed on the surface of the earth to the vicissitudes of the weather. The process by which they are decomposed is termed decay or eremacausis, the residue of which is certainly destitute of fertilizing qualities—therefore humus cannot be the residue of the decay or putrefaction of vegetable and animal substances. From a careful observation of facts I have been induced to define "mould" to be the residue of the putrefaction of the earth itself, caused by shade, and I have deduced from this definition a precept which has not been controverted, that all soils, no matter how poor or by what process exhausted, may be made exceedingly fertile by covering the surface with any substance whatever, which will cause a dense and permanent shade, and that the degree of this fertility is totally independent of the quality of the covering substance. If you are aware of any facts which contradict this view of the subject, I shall be pleased to see them stated in your journal.

Respectfully,

R. T. BALDWIN.

INSURANCE COMPANY FOR SLAVEHOLDERS.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

Messrs. Editors:—As many of the planters and farmers of this State and Virginia have sustained heavy losses by their slaves running away, I propose, as a remedy and security against the continuance of this state of things, an Insurance Company, with agencies in each of the Southern States where their services may be needed against negroes running away. Let each farmer and planter take shares in the stock, and have their negroes insured like other property. There should be a schedule of premiums established, according to the risks of loss, and regulations framed, by which runaways when taken should be either restored to their owners, for a stipulated reward, mentioned in the policy, regulated in amount by the distance from the owner's residence when captured, and by the trouble or danger encountered, or else they should be sold for the benefit of the Company.

Photographs on paper of all the negroes whose owners were apprehensive of their evasion, might be easily and cheaply taken in sufficient numbers,

and placed by the company in the hands of their detectives, for the purposes of identification, and in the same way as has been practised by the police at the North, to aid in the arrest of offenders.

These suggestions I throw out, for the consideration of those who have suffered so severely, on both shores of the Chesapeake, by the machinations of abolitionist emissaries. We need also more stringent legislation upon the subject of our free colored population. Camp meetings, even of whites, are considered now, we believe, by many of the best Methodists, to be of very doubtful expediency, and, when held where negroes almost exclusively are gathered, are constantly recurring sources of anything but good results; and, but too frequently, are the occasions when plans are laid and conspiracies formed, for enticing servants away from their masters. I do not desire, of course, to see any enactments improperly interfering with the religious observances of any denomination of Christians, but I think if free negroes are permitted to hold such assemblies, no matter under what auspices, none others of their color should be allowed to attend, at least as matters now stand.

A SUFFERER.

REPLY TO MR. JONES ON CERTIFICATES.

WOODBINE, WARSAW COUNTY, VA.,
August 19th, 1858.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:

In your last issue, I observe a letter from my neighbor and brother farmer, of Warsaw, to which I beg leave to reply. Mr. Jones states that one of his neighbors had given a certificate to Messrs. W. Whitlock & Co., of Baltimore, in favor of the "Super-Phosphate of Lime," &c., in which he ingeniously intimates a suppression of truth. And, as I used the fertilizer above referred to, feel somewhat implicated in this unfounded charge of Mr. Jones. The certificate alluded to as given by me, was dated 17th of April, and contained a fair statement of facts, as I am prepared to prove by a number of respectable gentlemen, whose veracity Mr. Jones dare not question. I used one ton of the Super-Phosphate on a lot of 12 acres, and at the time this letter (dated) 17th of April, was written, the wheat on these 12 acres looked as well as any I had in the field of one hundred acres.

If Mr. Jones doubts this assertion, I will furnish proof of it through your columns.

It continued to look well, until it began to head, and from that time until harvested, it had a yellow, "sickly" appearance, and was very unpromising. But Mr. Jones is incorrect in stating at harvest there was "scarcely anything found," while guanoed land yielded an abundance of straw. Now I affirm, and am prepared to prove what I say, that I got as much straw from this lot of 12 acres, as from any other lot of same size in my field; though the yield of wheat was not as good by half. I assure Mr. Jones, and my brother farmers in general, that I did not design to set "a trap to catch their tails"—especially Mr. J's, as he has none to loose, he having lost his long ago in "Bi-Phosphate of lime," and high prices of wheat. I simply gave the facts as they did they actually exist.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE H. NORTHAM.

Never keep animals on short allowance—if you starve them, they will surely starve you.

APPLICATION OF LIME AND OTHER MANURES.

To the Editors of the American Farmer:—

Dear Sir:—I intend putting a field in wheat this fall, which evidently requires lime—but to lime it will break into my established system, which is to lime the wheat stubble and allow it to remain on the surface two years, or until the regular rotation for corn. As a substitute for the lime I have thought of using gypsum, at the rate of half a barrel to the acre, after the wheat has come up.—(When I say substitute I mean for the one crop.) Do you not think it will do as well, if not better, for the first crop of wheat than a dressing of lime? In regular course, the field I speak of, will be clovered next spring, and limed during the summer, and then allowed to remain unbroken for two years. I have great faith in surface application, whether of lime or home-made manures, and agree with Mr. Eldridge, of Cecil, that the first product will be increased, and the permanent improvement advanced by allowing the manure to remain upon the surface longer than one year.

I believe in it, and it shall be my practice to spread my lime and home-made manure on my wheat stubble and clover so soon as the land is cleared of the crop. Practice here is against surface applications, but it is not experience. I am, however, sorry to say that the system of spreading manure and covering at the time, has been practiced here so long (with some benefit of course, as manuring in any way does some good,) that farmers generally think it their experience that this method is the true one. Candidly, I think it, and without reserve express it—that a man who hears, and will not hearken, and from those entitled by their success to credit, deserves to be classed with those who, eschewing all the aids of enlightened agriculture, would still use the wooden plough, if it could be had, because their grand sires did.

A more thorough diffusion of agricultural advancement through the medium of your valuable monthly, would be greatly promotive of the prosperity of our country.

I hope the time is not far distant, when every intelligent farmer of the State will be ashamed to say that he does not subscribe to one agricultural paper at least. I take advantage of every opportunity that presents, of urging my agricultural friends to subscribe to the American Farmer.

Yours, truly,

A WELL WISHER AND SUBSCRIBER
of Somerset Co., Md.

August 9th, 1858.

[We advise our correspondent to use the plaster as he proposes. It may furnish a sufficiency of lime for the immediate crop; or if it does not benefit the wheat, the clover following will have the advantage of it. He is right about his method of applying lime; we have recommended it heretofore as the advice of some of the most experienced limers. Why does he not give us his name? We prefer to have the names of correspondents attached to what they write, but never publish them if we have reason to think they prefer to be incog. So they may trust us with their names.—Ed.]

THE FLY—THE WEEVIL—THE RUST.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:—

DEAR SIR:—In your last number (August) I find an article credited to the "Ohio Farmer," upon the above, which gives us the classification of these insects, and their peculiar habits. The writer is correct in the distinction he makes of them. What is needed by mankind (for the world is interested in the growth and manufacture of wheat,) is a remedy for them. How can they be checkmated? I do not know that my plan will effect it in the climate of the north, or even as far north as your State, but in my latitude (32°) I have adopted a way which proves completely successful. I have a kind of wheat (white) which weighs 64 lbs. to the bushel, which I have sowed as late as the 10th of December, and cut by the 12th of May following. This checkmates the rascally "Hessian," for by the time the wheat is up and size enough for him, the cold pinches, so I never see him. The grain being ready for the cradles by the 12th of May, the blooming is some time in advance of the rascally "Midge" or "Wheat Fly's" period of depositing its eggs, which it does in the heads while in bloom. Well, gentlemen, my advice to you is, adopt this plan as near as your climate will allow—get the best kind of seed wheat (every thing considered) which will bear the latest being put in the ground, and which will ripen the very earliest day possible. I think a southern raised wheat would likely be of advantage, procured every year. Now, as to that unmitigated rascal, the "Weevil," I have checkmated him effectually. As soon, and as fast as your wheat is cleaned, put it up in bacon casks, which have held bacon for some time. I guarantee, if you keep the wheat dry, the weevil will never trouble it—no, not for a thousand years.

About the Rust, Smut, &c. These are either by an insect, or by electricity (atmospheric.) I know of no better remedy than blue stone—soak your seed wheat in a solution of it, and roll in plaster or ashes. Sound seed, which can be put in the ground the latest, and which gets ripe the earliest, is the only effectual remedy that I believe you will find soon. This practice may make these formidable enemies "vamosse the ranche," in process of time—which may the good Lord, in his never ending kindness, vouchsafe to us, one and all, is the sincere wish, of

A GEORGIAN BY BIRTH-RIGHT.

EARLY RIPENING WHEAT.

The following article we clip from the Washington "Star." The subject of wheat culture is of growing interest, and everything tending to economy and success in its management is worthy of attention.

The point of early ripening has become one of peculiar importance, from the character of the enemies with which the crop has to contend.—Early sowing (say before the 5th of October) in this latitude, is prohibited of late years, by the prevalence of fly. Yet early sowing is almost essential to save the crop from what for many years was a greater evil than Fly—the Rust. For two or three years previous to the present, this

enemy was escaped. Before that, for a long time, it was very prevalent and destructive, and improved on the whole, in ten years past, a more formidable evil than the Fly. Now another enemy threatens the wheat grower of the Middle and Southern States; we mean the Midge. It has made its appearance this season to some extent in Maryland, and will increase, there is no doubt, if means are not devised to prevent it. In Western New York, it has now almost put a stop to the cultivation of the crop, in one of the finest wheat growing regions. The only preventive is early ripening, and this is said to be effectual. John Johnston, one of the most successful farmers of Western New York, offers a thousand dollars reward for the discovery of a method of ripening wheat ten days earlier than the usual time. The attack of the insect is said to be periodical, and the hardening of the grain before the time of depositing the egg, is believed to be a sure safeguard.

Wheat ripening in this latitude by the 20th of June, will ordinarily, we believe, escape the Rust. It would probably likewise escape the Midge.—But there is no wheat of well established character in other respects, which will ripen certainly by this time, unless it be sown much earlier than the period above named, to secure it from destruction by Fly. To avoid Fly on the one hand, and Rust and Midge on the other, we want a good wheat, which need not be sown before the 1st of October, to ripen certainly by the 20th of June. It would not, we think, be a difficult matter, if proper pains were taken in selection of seed, to obtain such a result. It is worthy of attention, and of the utmost pains that may be taken to effect it.

The past season has been truly discouraging to a large proportion of wheat growers. The greatest promise with which they were ever gladdened, was blighted without remedy—leaving them in very often than the actual cost of seed and fertilizers. They will do well, however, to bear in mind that, in all cases, the chances are really in favor of what we call, high cultivation. The best preparation of the ground, and when necessary, a liberal use of fertilizers, will generally ensure success. Without these, there is very little chance of it. Let every one do his best, and he need not fear to trust the results to the wise ordering of that over-ruling Providence, which can make a failure more profitable than success:

"The New York Tribune" says that Jno. Johnston, of Northern New York, the pioneer in the use of "underdraining" in this country, offers a premium of \$1,000 to any one who will tell him how to ripen his wheat ten days earlier than it

now. None but observing farmers comprehend the vast benefit to the country which the acquisition of good wheat ripening thus early would be. It would do away with three fourths of the damage now done by the rust at the South, and by the midge at the North, as well as perhaps half the damage from the fly, joint worm, &c., which invariably affect tender and backward wheat first; the more vigorous stalks being comparatively free from their ravages.

Our plan for trying to get an earlier ripening wheat—that is, the plan we are pursuing—is as follows: To select for seed the produce of the portions of the fields ripening first, and in cleaning it, to as far as possible, rid it of every grain not entirely perfect and well developed. To plow very deep in breaking up, and to fertilize highly; and, further, to sow the seed so selected on exposures suited for early ripening. We think that the result will be that in a few years we shall have a wheat which will outgrow almost all danger of the fly and rust—a vigorous wheat with early ripening tendencies as one of its particular characteristics.

We are satisfied that with the seed plump and perfect, and the land properly prepared, the best time for sowing wheat in this region is between the 1st and 10th of October, as near as may be. The use of the drill will enable any farmer, even though designing to put in thousands of acres of wheat, to get it in between those dates unless rains prevent, which our experience teaches, does not often happen. A machine drill requires the services of two hands and three horses, and should plant fifteen acres per diem, which to be ploughed in the same time would require the service of ten hands and ten horses. Additional hands are hardest to be obtained, everywhere, just when most needed by the farmer who does not resort to the drill and the machine reaper—at the seasons of planting and harvesting. These machines are, in fact, farm hands of the most valuable kind, requiring nothing for their support while their services are not needed, and being always ready to do efficient and invaluable labor when required to go to work. As the use of the drill enables the farmer to select his own time for getting in his crop, by making him entirely independent of the additional, and usually, unobtainable, labor (to his regular force) he otherwise invariably stands in need of in planting time, so the machine reaper makes him entirely independent of assistance to his regular force in harvesting.—A Manny and Wood reaper, with a hand to drive and another to rake, will certainly do the work of four best cradlers without the danger to health, if not life itself, consequent upon hand harvesting in July. Fifteen acres per diem is a fair average for the work of such a reaper.

Every farmer knows the importance—in its effect on the value and quantity of his grain harvested—of being able to select his own time for cutting it. A lack of force, causing a delay of from one day to a week, owing to the great variability of the weather just at that season, not unfrequently makes a difference of from ten to twenty-five per centum in the money realized from the sales of the crop. The farmer who sows three hundred acres to wheat, if harvesting by hand labor altogether, should be able to run at least fifteen cradles to be entirely certain that he will not be damaged by moist or cloudy weather. Not one

farmer in a hundred, planting no more than three hundred acres to wheat, is able to set such "a squadron in the field," in addition to the necessary force of binders and rakers. So, if he would use due precaution, he must resort to the machine reapers, keeping as many of them as his crop may require. He would make money hand-over-fist by having always on hand sufficient to cut his whole crop in four fair working days. We know, from experience, that the wear and tear of the Manny and Wood reaper, when kept properly preserved (when not in use) is so inconsiderable as to amount to almost nothing. Take it, all in all, it is the farmers' money-saver as well as his money-maker. Our only wonder is that any farmer, who has as little as thirty acres of grain and as many of grass to cut annually, ventures to attempt to get on without one, and without a machine drill. But there "is no accounting for tastes" in agricultural matters, as in all things else.

We repeat our plan for securing the wheat crop above and beyond most of the dangers that produce failures, is to seek to plant only the earliest ripened seed, as explained above, and to have at command the means of choosing our own time for both planting and harvesting, without going outside of our own premises for any assistance whatever. We may add, that the use of a drill certainly saves a peck of seed to the acre sown, and deposits the fertilizer in the soil just where the farmer wants it; while the use of the machine reaper secures the crop far better than that can be done by cradling—the per centage of difference being sufficient to make at least a fifth of what may be considered a fair profit on wheat-growing.

HOG CHOLERA—THE REMEDY.

This disease so fatal to the hog during the past year, has again committed its fearful ravages during the present. In the West its devastations have been remarkably extensive; and in our State it has made its appearance in Montgomery county to the great loss of some of our farmers. In Tennessee it has appeared in Carroll county and in Virginia, in Kenhawa county. In Ohio and Kentucky the losses are great, but in Indiana, the disease appears to sweep like a pestilence. In Gibson county in that State, the Princeton Clarion says: "The heaviest hog raisers have lost from three-fourths to four-fifths of their stock. Every public road seems to be strong with the stench from the rotten carcasses left to moulder and decay near them; and some of the branches are running greasy water, where the carcasses have been thrown in, as a convenient place to get rid of them." Various remedies have been proposed and some are said to have been successfully used; a correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette prescribes one pint of wood ashes and one table spoonful of copperas mixed with meal and bran; a writer in the Louisville Courier, recommends one or two quarts of corn boiled in ashes; and, if the animal be past eating, to mix up some tar and water and pour down its throat; whilst a third party gives,

in the Ohio Cultivator, the recipe of a quart of sweet milk and three or four pods of red peppers boiled together and given warm. But the best and surest cure, is that effected by the use of a remedy mentioned in the following, which we copy from the Baltimore Sun of last year, where it was first published by the discoverer, Dr. James Higgins, late State Agricultural Chemist:

"The public attention has been for a long time directed to the existence of a fearful malady amongst hogs under the above name. It has prevailed for more than a year in the large distilleries of the West and South, as well as in the small pens of country farmers in the East and North; it has committed serious ravages in the southern and middle States; and early in the spring I was called on by the owner of a large distillery here to attend to his hogs, which were rapidly dying. I went at once to see them, and obtained for examination the blood of many of the hogs in perfect health for the purpose of comparison with that of those in *articulo mortis*, (in the act of dying.) These examinations, carefully made, revealed the fact of a high inflammatory condition of the system, as the subjoined analysis shows:

Healthy Hog Blood.—Clot—firm, not large; scarlet colored; solids, normal; fibrin as 2.33 per 1,000.

Diseased Hog Blood.—Clot—not firm but large; brown colored; solids, less than in the healthy; fibrin as 5.60 per 1,000.

The blood in each case was taken from the arteries.

This condition of the blood evinced a high degree of inflammatory action, but did not show in what particular organ or organs, structure or structures, the inflammation was located. To discover this I made numerous *post-mortem* examinations, and found, 1st: The brain healthy; the heart, do.; stomach, do.; bowels, including the greater or lesser intestines, do., kidneys, do.; liver, do.; melt or spleen, do.; *lungs intensely diseased*; in the upper part they were engorged with dark, grumous, bruised-looking blood, and in the lower lobes the inflammation had proceeded to suffocation, being filled with purulent bloody matter, and entirely incapable of carrying on the process of breathing. The left lung was generally more affected than the right, and in every instance the inflammation had proceeded to a greater extent in the lower than in the upper parts of the lung—in some cases the peculiar structure of the lung could not be seen, so entirely had it become disorganized. In no cases were well defined abscesses found nor was the windpipe inflamed but a short distance from the seat of the diseased lung.

Symptoms.—The first symptoms were a laziness on the part of the animal affected, some loss of appetite, a kind of husky grunt approaching to a cough, sometimes a slight purging of the bowels, and a yellowish colored urine; then the animal would become more weak and seem to be paralyzed in the small of the back, totter about for a short time, and finally lay down and die.

The treatment was divided into two parts—prophylactic (preventive) and curative. With a view to the first the pens were scattered over with plaster of Paris and water slacked lime, whilst at the same time, they and the troughs were washed, with gas tar. The curative treatment was the

administration of soda ash and barilla. There is some trouble in the solution of barilla, and on this account soda ash should always be used with it. About ten grains of soda ash and the same amount of barilla should be given to each hog two or three times daily, mixed in their food. This should be given to the healthy as well as to the sick hogs. To the well it does no harm; to the sick it is a successful remedy. As in the human species, so in hogs—inflammation of the lungs is a most insidious disease, going at once to the destruction of the patient before the mere symptoms give cause of alarm, and in many instances hogs which *appeared* healthy yet were seriously affected with lung inflammation.

The above remedies were used on about three thousand hogs, and in the utmost intensity of the disease. The number of their deaths diminished seventy-five per cent. on the second day after their administration, and in a short time the disease disappeared from the locality.

As soon as the hogs were manifestly sick they were put in pens to themselves and subjected to the above treatment. Of these about thirty per cent. recovered, whilst before all died.

Causes.—It is a disease of general atmospheric origin, influenced by special, local, exciting causes, such as the sweating sickness, black death, cholera and other epidemics, which at different times have devastated, more or less, all parts of the earth, and of whose intrinsic nature we know but very little. It is not confined to distilleries, but has also proved destructive in the country. It is not produced by strychnine, or any vegetable or mineral poison.

The disease attended with swollen jaws, the proper name of which is *hog quinsy*, prevailing in some parts of the State, has no connection with the above, and can be most successfully treated by making incisions over the swelling and then pouring in a small quantity of salt and turpentine.

I should be obliged to persons throughout the United States, who have observed this disease, to examine the blood and the different organs, and report to me the results; should any be incapable of making an analysis of the blood I will with pleasure furnish them with instructions how to perform it.

JAMES HIGGINS,

State Agricultural Chemist of Maryland.

[**Barilla**—mentioned in the foregoing, is the salt of the Fucus, a marine plant that grows abundantly on the rocks of the Isle of Jersey, and is gathered on the western coasts of Great Britain, of Ireland and of France, for the purposes of salinure. When used as such in the United Kingdom, it is called kelp, and in France varec, or as it is called in Jersey, vraise. It was valued chiefly for the soda it contained, but since that salt has been produced so cheaply artificially, it has ceased to be so highly esteemed or as extensively used.—Ed.]

GARDENING FOR LADIES.—Make up your mind early in the morning; sow buttons on your husband's shirts, do not rake up any grievances; protect the young and tender branches of your family; plant a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully root out all angry feelings, and expect a good crop of happiness.—Mississippi Ploughman.

THE TOBACCO INSPECTIONS.

BALTIMORE, August 2d, 1858.

To the Editor of the Planters' Advocate:

Sir: I noticed in your paper, some weeks ago, an article respecting the improper management of the Tobacco warehouses in the city of Baltimore, and the likelihood of a call for a meeting of the planters of Prince George's to take the matter into consideration, and to adopt some measures to protect their interests against the great and shameful evils complained of. Why not make the call general, for all the planters of the 6th Congressional district to meet at Upper Marlborough on some given day? The time has certainly arrived, when something should be done to protect us against the many abuses and losses, to which we have been regularly subjected for many years—indeed, ever since the warehouses were broken up in the counties and transferred to this city. The evils that have grown out of this original false step have been of course greatly aggravated by the more modern practice of converting the warehouses into political machines.

To enumerate all the abuses to which we have been subject, since the damage referred to, is not necessary to the objects of this brief note—though I may mention one or two facts, well known to many farmers, which will show the nature of the injustice we complain of. Thus, it formerly cost 70c per hhd. for inspecting; now it costs \$1.25—a loss to the farmer of 55c. per hhd. Averaging this with the number of hhd. inspected, the loss per annum to the planting interest is about \$27,500. To this add \$15,000, on account of about 300 hhd. which are annually set down as "crumbs and scraps," more than should be placed in that list—to say nothing about 300 hhd. supposed to have been stolen annually, by the process known as "the out-door operation." Add about \$3000 for the absence of the Inspectors half their time, and a similar amount for cost of assistant Inspectors and extra clerks, and about one thousand for extra labor in packing the "scrap and crumb." Making even in these few particulars, a loss to the planters annually of about \$50,000!

It is certainly high time for every planter to consider and suggest some plan to cure this great abuse, which is preying upon our substance. If something be not speedily done, the *outage* on our Tobacco must be increased to keep the hands at work—to say nothing of the large debt of \$136,000, now hanging over the warehouses. How is this to be paid, except by an increased *outage* on Tobacco? Such a result as this was never anticipated; for when we built the last warehouse, (No. 5,) we were induced to believe that the *outage* would be reduced to 75c. per hhd., inasmuch as we would not have to pay storage. And it is somewhat remarkable that, at the time we had storage bills to pay, more revenue was derived from the warehouses than at this time; and we did not lose 300 hhd. annually, more than we should have done, as "scrap and crumb," nor 300 more by the "out door operation." Some of the hands and other parties, it will be remembered, were fairly caught in this "out-door operation" last April, but I have never heard of their being punished. Indeed, it would hardly seem merciful or necessary to punish them, while the "inside operations" of various kinds, desce us still more.

Now, what is to be done? Some planters sug-

gest an increase of the Inspectors' salaries.—That would scarcely do any good, for we shall have the same style of officers, so long as they are appointed upon party considerations. Others propose to sell four of the warehouses, and to build a large Inspection House, at the mouth of the Patuxent River; in order to concentrate our Tobacco at one point, whence it could be shipped at all seasons of the year. Under such an arrangement, we could ship direct to New York for \$1 per hhd., and realize about \$4 per hhd. more for the produce. Others appear to think, with the late Comptroller, Col. BATEMAN, that a Chief Inspector or State's Agent, should be appointed, whose duty should be to examine the condition of the warehouses daily, and to supervise the acts of both Inspectors and hands, noting how strictly they perform their duties—and to examine and countersign all returns to the Treasury. My own decided opinion is that the plan for the Inspection House at the mouth of the Patuxent, upon the whole, promises more lasting advantages to the Tobacco interest.

AN OLD PLANTER.

MARYLAND GRAIN INSPECTION LAW.

We had designed and promised to publish heretofore, the Law of the State for the inspection of Grain, that the Farmers may have an opportunity of knowing its provisions exactly.

AN ACT Entitled "An Act to provide for the Inspection, Measuring and weighing of grain in the City of Baltimore."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Governor of this State shall annually appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, one Inspector General and four Assistant Inspectors of Grain in and for the City of Baltimore, and who shall hold their office for the period of one year from the date of their appointment and qualification and until their successors be duly qualified, whose duty it shall be to inspect all grain carried to the City of Baltimore for sale, provided that neither of said inspectors shall remain longer in said office than four successive years, and provided further, that nothing in this bill shall be construed to require the inspection or weighing of any grain that may be carried to the said city for sale, by car or wagon, unless desired by the owner or his consignee.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the Inspector General shall keep an office in some station in the City of Baltimore, convenient to the wharves or place where the trade in grain is chiefly conducted, and shall be in said office either in person or by deputy, from eight o'clock, A. M. until five o'clock, P. M., ready to receive all applications for inspections and measurement, and hear and determine all controversies between the buyer and seller in relation to grain bought or sold as hereinafter provided, and in case of sickness or inability to attend in said office at any time, he shall appoint some one of the other inspectors to attend to his duties in his absence.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Inspector General, whenever application shall be made to him by any party interested in any grain, to have the same inspected, weighed and measured, to direct some one of the Assistant Inspectors to proceed at once and inspect

the same, and take from the bulk or several bulks, in case there should be more than one lot of grain in any vessel, warehouse, car, wagon, or other conveyance, two fair average samples of each lot that may be designed to be offered for sale, and carry the same to the office of the Inspector General, one of which samples shall be delivered to the owner or his agent, and the other shall be retained in the office of the Inspector General in such a place and condition, as far as possible, to prevent it from improving or deteriorating in quality, until after the sale or delivery of the grain.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That in the event of any controversy arising between any buyer and seller in relation to the quality of any grain, or in relation to a difference between any sample and the bulk of any grain sold in said city; either party may apply to the Inspector General, who shall compare the sample retained by him with the bulk and decide thereupon, whether they correspond, or whether the bulk is as good or better than the sample, and whether the purchaser or seller shall be released from the contract; and his decision shall be final; and if either buyer or seller shall refuse to comply with the terms of sale after such decision shall have been made against him, the party aggrieved may recover in a suit at law double the damages he may prove he has sustained by the said refusal; or in the event of a purchaser refusing or neglecting to comply with the terms of sale after a decision of the Inspector General as aforesaid, the owner or his agent may either retain the grain and sue for damages, or may re-sell the same, and then sue for the difference in price between the first and last sale, also for the delay, and detention, and recover in either case double the amount of damage that shall be proven to have been sustained.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That the said Inspector shall also carefully weigh and determine the weight of all wheat that shall be inspected by them, or carried to the said city for sale, and for that purpose shall procure at reasonable and proper cost, suitable weights and scales, to effect the purposes herein contemplated; the same to be paid for as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 6. *And be it enacted*, That no inspector or weigher appointed under the provisions of this act, shall weigh or inspect any grain after it has once been sold and delivered on its arrival in said city, nor shall he during his continuance in said office, buy or sell, either directly or indirectly, or receive any grain, by way of barter, loan or exchange, or in any way intermeddle with, or busy himself, in procuring to be sold or consigned to any merchant, or in loading any ship or vessel with grain, except the proper grain that may have been grown by the said inspector, under the penalty of two dollars for every bushel so bought or sold, and upon conviction for the offence he shall be dismissed from his office.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any inspector appointed under the provision of this act, shall accept or receive directly or indirectly, any gratuity or reward for any thing done by him in pursuance of this act, other than what is hereinafter allowed as his compensation, every such inspector shall forfeit and pay, upon conviction, the sum of one thousand dollars, and ever after be incompetent to hold and discharge the office of an inspector under the laws of this State.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That if any purchaser

of grain shall fail or refuse to take or receive the same, and charge or allege that the bulk is not equal in quality to the sample by which he purchased, and it shall appear that six hours have passed since the sale took place, and no complaint has been made to the seller or his agent within that time, it shall be presumed, unless clearly proved to the contrary, that the bulk does correspond with the sample, and the said purchaser shall be compelled to pay all damages and charges, that may have arisen by reason of his delay or refusal to comply with his contract; to be assessed and determined by the said Inspector General.

Sec. 9. *And be it enacted*, That if any owner or agent of any owner of any grain, or any buyer or dealer in grain, shall fraudulently alter or change any sample of any grain, that may have been drawn and inspected by any inspector under this act appointed, with a view, and for the purpose of improving or deteriorating its quality, shall, upon conviction before any Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the City of Baltimore, be fined not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars; and in case he feels aggrieved, he shall have the right of appeal, within thirty days after the rendition of the judgment, and upon giving good and sufficient bond, with sureties to be approved by the said justice to prosecute his said appeal with effect, to the next term of the Criminal Court in the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 10. *And be it enacted*, That every inspector under the provisions of this act, before he proceeds to act as such, shall, under the penalty of five hundred dollars upon conviction, take and subscribe the following oaths, in addition to other oaths required by the constitution and laws of the State, to wit: I—A. B. appointed Inspector of Grain in the City of Baltimore, do swear, or solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm, that I will diligently and carefully weigh and inspect all grain that I shall be called upon to weigh and inspect, and that I will firmly and impartially without favor or partiality, hatred or bias, take out and remove, and keep for delivery and exhibition, a fair and just sample of all grain inspected by me, and that I will not receive during the time I hold the office of Inspector General or Inspector of Grain, any fee, or reward from any one either directly or indirectly, for the discharge of my duty; and that I will not buy or sell any grain or act as agent for any one, or assist in the buying or selling or consigning any grain for any one during the time I shall hold the said office, and in every other respect, fairly and honestly, without prejudice or partiality, discharge all the duties of Inspector General or Inspector of Grain, to the best of my skill and judgment, so help me God.

Sec. 11. *And be it enacted*, That the said Inspector General, before he enters into the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give bond unto the State of Maryland, with two securities to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penalty of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties imposed by this act; and each Assistant Inspector shall give bond, with two securities also to be approved by the Comptroller, in the penalty of five thousand dollars, with a like condition as the bond of the Inspector General, and in the event of a failure to perform any duties assigned the said inspector by this act, or any subsequent act, the said bond or bonds may

be put in suit by order of the Comptroller for the benefit of the State, and judgment rendered thereon as is now done upon other official bonds in this State.

Sec. 12. And be it enacted, That each inspector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall make a daily return, verified by affidavit, to the Inspector General, of the number of bushels of grain inspected by him, and the said Inspector General shall make an entry of the same in a bound book containing the number of bushels inspected for each person, and the said Inspector General shall charge and receive for the inspection and weighing of wheat, one cent per bushel upon the entire cargo or lot, and one-half cent per bushel for all other grain, one-half to be paid by the purchaser and the other by the seller; and the said Inspector General shall make a monthly return on the first of every month, to the Comptroller, verified by affidavit, of the number of bushels of wheat weighed and inspected, and the number of bushels of other grain inspected, and the entire amount of money received for inspecting and weighing, and shall pay the amount thereof into the treasury, as other monies due the State are now paid; and the Treasurer of the State, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, shall allow and pay over to the Inspector General and each of the other inspectors, one-half cent per bushel upon all wheat inspected and weighed by them, and one quarter of a cent per bushel upon all other grain so inspected; provided the same shall not amount to more than twenty-five hundred dollars in the aggregate in any one year for the Inspector General, and the sum of two thousand dollars for each other inspector, it being the intent of this act not to pay said officers in gross more than twenty-five hundred dollars to the Inspector General, and two thousand dollars to each Assistant.

Sec. 13. And be it enacted, That if the Inspector General, or any Assistant Inspector, shall fail or refuse to make the report and pay over the money required of him by the twelfth section of this act, or shall make a false report, upon the complaint of the Comptroller to the Governor, (and it is hereby made his duty to complain whenever either of said officers fail to do their duty)—the Governor shall forthwith suspend him from office, and he shall remain suspended until he complies with the provisions of said section; and if the Inspector General shall fail to comply for two weeks after the time provided by this act, he shall be dismissed from office, and if either Inspector General or Assistant Inspector shall make a false return, either in amount of inspections or money received and paid over as provided by this act, the party so offending shall forfeit his bond, and ever after shall be incapable of holding any office under the inspection laws of this State.

Sec. 14. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, whenever the said Inspector General shall fail to make the return to the treasury provided by this act, to send a copy of his bond to the State's Attorney for the City of Baltimore, to be put in suit, whose duty it shall be to proceed thereon for the speedy recovery of the penalty thereof, as upon any other official bond.

Sec. 15. And be it enacted, That no person, except those appointed under the provisions of this act, shall inspect, weigh or measure any grain within the City of Baltimore that may arrive for sale, upon the penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence: to

be recovered in the name of the State for the use of the informer, before any Justice of the Peace in and for the City of Baltimore.

Sec. 16. And be it enacted, That the Inspector General shall have power to appoint as many assistants, weighers and measurers of grain as the demands of trade require, and affix their compensation, provided it shall not be more than one-fourth of a cent per bushel—one-half to be paid by the buyer and the other half by the seller, and dismiss them for neglect of, or improper discharge of duty; but before said measurers shall perform any duty under this act, each shall take an oath before some Justice of the Peace, for the faithful and impartial performance of the duties of his office.

Sec. 17. And be it enacted, That the Inspector General shall provide the necessary weights and scales and measures, for carrying out the provisions of this act, and see that they are kept in proper condition, and the treasurer is hereby authorized and directed, upon the warrant of the Comptroller, to pay to the Inspector General, out of his first instalment into the treasury, the cost of said weights, scales and measures.

Sec. 18. And be it enacted, That the Treasurer shall be and he is hereby required to open an account with the grain inspection fund, and credit to said account or fund, all moneys paid into the treasury, in pursuance of this act, and the surplus of fees that may hereafter be received from any inspector holding under the provisions of any other law, and pay the amounts provided for in this act and charge them to said fund, and the balance remaining in the treasury to its account, to invest for the benefit of said fund, to be hereafter disposed of under the direction of the General Assembly, for building of warehouse or warehouses in the City of Baltimore, for the accommodation of the grain trade of this State.

Sec. 19. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to take away from any owner or owners of any grain, by written order to his agent or consignee, desiring him to sell without inspection, and deliver the same without complying with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 20. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect from the first of May next.

SCOTCH SHEEP AND WILD CATTLE.

A correspondent of the Boston Cultivator, writing under date of July 1st, of the present year, from Ayr in Scotland, speaking of the flocks of Mr. Walker, a noted grazer at Bellsbank, near Dalmelington, says:—

"The mountain lands are devoted to sheep, of which Mr. Walker usually keeps from 12,000 to 15,000. They are mostly of the Blackfaced mountain breed, the only sheep that could bear the exposure and treatment incident to the elevated and wild region they inhabit. Mr. W. had a flock of these sheep grazing on the home farm, and I had the opportunity of examining them. I had not before seen any of the breed, except at a distance. They are larger and better-shaped sheep than I had supposed—have a striking individuality of character, fine heads, bright and prominent eyes, with an expression of intelligence and hardihood. A good farmer assures me that he has fattened four-year-old wethers of this breed to 100 lbs. weight, dressed. The mutton is

here regarded as of the first quality—better than the South Down or the Cheviot. I am satisfied that they are a very pure and valuable breed, and I cannot see why they would not be very useful in some parts of America—the mountainous portions of New England, and all localities where great hardiness is required. Mr. David Kennedy, the intelligent manager of the estate of Sir John Ferguson, informs me that the Leicesters and South Downs have been repeatedly tried for this section, and that, except in favored situations, neither of them have sufficient hardiness. I am certain that we have many districts in America where sheep of as much constitution are required as here, and I have seen nothing that compares with the Scotch Black-faced breed in this respect.”

The following extracts contain an interesting description of a visit to the estates of the Duke of Hamilton, and the herds of Mr. Drew, and the wild cattle that roam beneath the ancient oaks of the park around Cadzow Castle:—

“I have just returned from Hamilton, on the Clyde, ten miles above Glasgow. I visited that neighborhood chiefly for the purpose of seeing the Ayrshire cattle of Mr. Lawrence Drew, whose father (of the same name) is remembered by some persons in America, as having sent to the late Capt. Randall, of New Bedford, some very fine cows. The present Mr. Drew, (the senior has been some time deceased) keeps the stock derived from his father, with additions from other noted herds, and is a breeder of much distinction. He is also a large and successful farmer. Mr. Drew is a tenant of the Duke of Hamilton, and a part of the land which he farms, belongs to the park of Chateaufort, surrounding the ancient Cadzow Castle, where Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have resided for a time. Mr. D. was so kind as to take me through these celebrated grounds. In the first division, were many cattle grazing, among which were some beautiful West-Highlanders, belonging to Mr. Forrest, a very large farmer and grazier, residing on his own land near the park. They were the first I had seen of the breed from which I could form an opinion as to their general character. They are very striking in appearance, bold and energetic in carriage, very compact and symmetrical in form, carrying great weight in small compass, with skin and hair which constitutes the perfection of *handling*. But I shall probably have occasion to speak more fully of the breed hereafter.

Among these old oaks range the wild cattle, regarded as the remnant of a race which once roamed the great forest before mentioned. I had an excellent opportunity to see these curious animals. The bulls and cows were in separate inclosures. The cows, heifers, and calves, with a few steers, were lying in a group on an elevated spot, and we were enabled to drive completely around them, so near that they could be examined minutely—some of them seeming loth even to rise at our approach. They are all white, with black at the muzzle and black ears—differing in this mark from the Chillingham wild cattle, which have red ears, &c. Several descriptions of these cattle which I have seen, speak of the tendency of the cows to be without horns. It would seem that this tendency is less than formerly, as I saw but three polled cows. There was one polled steer, but all the bulls were full horned. The shape of the best of

these cattle is very much like that of the Devons. The size, too, is not widely different. Some of the cows are quite handsome, with a fair appearance of substance and constitution. The bulls were more shy than the cows, but by proceeding cautiously, we had a good view of them. Several were of good size—fully equalling the average of Devons, and as before remarked, of very similar contour. There were about eighty head, of which fifteen or twenty were bulls, and six or eight steers or oxen.

It is proper to remark, that these cattle have been kept from the earliest times without any admixture of other blood—a fact which is worthy of notice, in reference to the question of breeding from affinities. It is, perhaps, impossible to say whether they have degenerated. There is certainly a considerable number of the present herd which evince a good degree of stamina and vigor. On the other hand, there are those whose thin coats and gaunt bodies denote weakness of constitution. But has the number of animals with these defects increased? It may be remarked, in passing, that the herd in general appeared to be wanting in fullness of coat. They presented a decided contrast in this point with the West-Highlanders in the adjoining inclosure. I confess to some disappointment in not being able to trace any strong marks of affinity between the two races. The points of the wild cattle indicate a much nearer relationship with the Devons than with the shaggy occupants of the Scottish mountains. In the pasture with the West-Highlanders, were two steers, apparently three or four years old, of the wild breed. I was told by Mr. Gardner, the manager of this part of the estate, that they were taken when calves and brought up with the domestic cattle, and they are as tame and docile as could be desired; I could almost touch them with my hand. They were quite fat—the carcass smooth and even—One had handsome, Devon-like horns, the other none at all.”

[From the Charleston Courier.]

CHINESE SUGAR CANE AS FOOD FOR STOCK.

ZANTE, July 17th, 1858.

Messrs. Editors:—Having seen several statements of stock having been killed by feeding on the Sorghum Sucre, or Chinese Sugar Cane, and as it is a particular favorite of mine for feeding stock, I will give my experiments and experience in feeding on it; and hope that in so doing I may be able to influence some of my brother planters to give it a fair trial. In 1856 a friend sent me some seeds, I planted without having any faith in it; and when it first came up, I was satisfied that it was a humbug. However, as it was planted at the end of some cotton rows, I worked it when I worked the cotton, and was greatly surprised at the vigorous and quick growth which followed the working. It attained the height of about six feet before it put out its seed. From about a quarter acre of land I gathered twenty-seven bushels of seed.

I concluded to feed it to my hogs, and as the seed ripened, I had them gathered, cut down the stalks and threw them to the hogs. They began to thrive immediately, and I was perfectly satisfied that as far as hogs were concerned, one acre of cane was worth five acres of corn—that is, of corn planted on the same land and worked in the

same way. I fed some of the cane to my riding and carriage horses, but had not enough of it to make a fair trial. In 1857, I planted two acres of land that would not make more than 5 bushels of corn to the acre. I gathered about seventy-five bushels of seed, and am confident that I did not cut more than two-thirds. I stripped the blades from a part and cured them; horses and mules eat them eagerly.

I tried the green stalks then with all of my horses—riding and carriage horses, brood mares and colts, and my mules. They eat it eagerly, just cut and hauled from the field; and tried them with it after it had been cut thirty-six and forty-eight hours. The result was the same. My mules commenced fattening on it, and fattened faster than they have ever done on anything else. I again fed it to my hogs with the same result as the year previous. This year I am feeding some hogs on the seeds. My brood sows and pigs eat them eagerly, and appear to do well, and I have not as yet lost an animal from it, or even had one sick.

I plant the seed in drills three feet apart on a small bed, about the first of April, and as soon as the plants get about two inches high, run two furrows with an eighteen inch sweep in each row. As soon as the plants get a foot high, I chop them out with a seven inch hoe, and thin to one stalk; then plow the rows out with a shovel plough and draw up a flat bed. If the season is at all good it will need no more work.

In good soil, or in a poor one well manured, I believe it will make from 60 to 75 bushels of seed per acre, and after that is gathered, the stalks are worth more than twice the number of acres in corn. It ought not to be fed to stock until the seeds become ripe, for until that time the sap or juice is almost as tasteless as water; but after that, when the leaves have turned yellow, it is very sweet and thick. From what I have seen, I have concluded that most persons in trying to make syrup and sugar, had cut the cane entirely too green and consequently the sap had not the quantity of saccharine matter developed which it would have attained by allowing the cane to come to maturity.

Throwing aside all thoughts of it as a sugar, or syrup making plant, I consider it as the cheapest and most easily made feed that we can possibly plant. And as I fed about twenty horses and mules upon it last year, and about seventy-five hogs, I think that I may say safely that there is no more danger in feeding stock on it, than there is in feeding on corn and fodder.

No rain here yet, and corn is going to be very scarce next year; cotton looks well.

J. D. TREZEVANT.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

FATTENING HOGS, &c.—LIGHT WANTED.

We should be glad to call the attention of some of our agricultural societies to the subject of fattening and fattening stock and hogs as a practical question. It is true that the matter is ably considered in works upon physiology and agricultural chemistry. We know from them that oil, starch, and sugar are convertible into fat, and vegetable albumen, &c., into hair, flesh, &c., but the farmer needs these several truths simplified—reduced from the abstract to the tangible form. Thus he needs to know how many pounds of corn it will

take to produce one hundred pounds of pork at a given temperature of the atmosphere.

Thus, if in the month of October the mean temperature of the day and the night is 50 deg., and hogs are fed to satiety, what is the amount of pork which will be produced by one thousand pounds of corn? Then, if in November the average temperature is 40 deg., what will be the result then?

Then again, comparing the same months, what is the difference in the product of pork as determined by sheltering the hogs in pens?

Then again, what is the difference determined by grinding the grain and cooking it, and the cost of the same?

Now, while these questions may be all answered approximately (for any tyro in feeding knows that hogs are more easily fattened in warm than in cold weather—that hogs grow more rapidly when sheltered in winter than when exposed, that ground and cooked food produces more fat than the unground and raw grain), yet they cannot be answered with that degree of precision which is necessary to fix their value as economic data.

A friend of ours has on hand two thousand bushels of corn, and he wants to know which it will be best for him to do, to sell his corn at the ruling rates, or buy lean hogs or cattle and feed them.—He knows just what it will be worth to convert his grain into whisky and the value of the whisky produced. He knows by what process his corn can best be converted into whisky, but has he any information half as definite in regard to the process and the result when his object is pork?

Now would it not be as well for our agricultural societies to have some such experiments made by competent men as will enable us to go about these things understandingly? Do any of our readers know anything of their own observation on such subjects? We don't mean to ask for vague generalities, but has any one of the thousands and thousands of those who feed hogs ever made any careful and precise observations on this matter? If so let us hear from him. In the meanwhile will our societies think of it?

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—The United States Agricultural Society, which held its Fair at Louisville, Kentucky, last year, have through its proper officers just sent to Emery Bro's of this city, a huge silver medal. The object is explained in the following inscription:

"Awarded to Emery Bro's, Albany, N. Y., for best Dynamometer, Louisville, 1857."

On the reverse side is a figure of the tutelary divinity of Agriculture in bas relief and the inscription:

"United States Agricultural Society, MDCCCLVII."

The Dynamometer alluded to, is an instrument invented by H. L. Emery, Esq.—for measuring and regulating the time and power expended in testing agricultural implements. Its usefulness and worth is so great, that though only introduced in 1850, it is now a standard test in every State in the Union. Like Daboll's arithmetic, there is no appeal from its deductions.—*Albany Times.*

MILK PAN COVER.—A lady correspondent of the *Ohio Cultivator*, makes hoops of ratans, a little larger than the tops of the pans, and stretches over them very thin cotton stuff, making a nice cover to keep dust and flies from the milk. A good use of hoops to our notion.

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, September 1, 1858.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, \$1 in advance—6 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$30.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1—1 square per annum, \$10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, \$100 per annum; a single insertion, \$15, and \$12 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Address,

N. B. WORTHINGTON.

Publisher of the "American Farmer,"

CARROLL HALL, on the South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

OUR NEW OFFICE.

We have pleasure in announcing to our friends that we may be found in future, at our new office in "CARROLL HALL," on the SOUTH EAST CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND CALVERT STREETS. Though subject to the payment of a higher rent than in the office in North street, which we have just left, yet we have felt justified, by the want of sufficient accommodation there, and the increase of our prosperity, in making the removal. Our subscribers and friends are invited to call at our new place of business, which they will have no difficulty in finding, it being in the very centre of the city, close to Barnum's Hotel and the Museum and other places of chief attraction to strangers. We are forming a select Agricultural Library, whose shelves will always be open to our subscribers; and we desire besides, to add to the attractions of our SANCTUM a Cabinet, to contain as large and complete an Agricultural and Horticultural Museum as our space will permit; in which specimens of the cereals, of insects injurious to vegetation, of geology, of natural fertilizers, such as marls, &c., of small models of machinery and implements, and of other objects of interest to the farmer and horticulturist, may be found. Contributions to our Museum from any of our friends will receive our sincere thanks and acknowledgements, but those of the names and money of additional subscribers to our Magazine would be most particularly acceptable. Mr. Tyson, the State Agricultural Chemist, has kindly promised to furnish us with duplicates of the valuable collection he is now making in the different counties of the State. We invite inventors and patentees to leave at our Office for inspection, models (of a reasonable size) of such machines and implements they desire should receive the particular notice of the public.

NEW MAP OF VIRGINIA.

We have received from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Ritchie & Dunnivant, of Richmond, Va., their excellent new pocket map of "The Old Dominion." The sheet includes Maryland, Delaware, and parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina. All the great works of internal improvement, made and in course of construction, are laid down with accuracy and distinctness. Each county is carefully colored. The Map is embellished by an engraving of the Capitol and grounds adjacent, at Richmond. We have many amongst us who claim Virginia as the land of their birth, to whom, even more than to the citizens of this State, the possession of this map would be desirable; and particularly is it valuable to the travelling community.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

To the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 346 Broadway, New York, we are indebted for the third volume of this valuable work, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. It is a stout octavo of 768 pages, accompanied by an excellent addition, in the shape of an alphabetical index.—The first title is "Beam," and the last "Browning." It is a work requiring great labor and research, and the assistance of a large corps of writers. Perfect accuracy is, of course hardly, attainable upon every topic, and in biographical notices especially, is difficult to secure; but the task set themselves by the editors, seems to have been generally executed with fidelity. We notice a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of Maryland, the well known physician and Methodist clergyman, and find, under the title "*Bonapartes of Baltimore*," quite a full and graphic description of that family, written, apparently, by one well versed in their history. As a most useful work of reference, and a source of valuable and varied information, this work is an almost indispensable addition to a complete American library.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received the Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of Messrs. Darlington & Co., West Chester, Pa., for 1858-59. We beg that others who advertise in our Magazine, and who publish Catalogues, would send us the same, for examination and reference by those who visit our office in search of the information they contain.

B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary to N. Y. State Agricultural Society, will please accept our thanks for the August number of that serial.

The Schedule of Premiums, and Rules and Regulations of the Maine State Agricultural Society, and the Lists of Premiums of the United States Agricultural Society and the Virginia State Agricultural Society, have been received.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

We neglected to notice heretofore, that Mr. Frank G. Ruffin, for many years the able editor of the *Southern Planter*, has sold his interest in that journal, and retired from his position. Mr. Ruffin has conducted the *Planter* in a manner to command the respect of the agricultural community in which he labored, and of his co-laborers of the agricultural press. He has our best wishes in his retirement.

Of Mr. Williams, his successor, we have no personal knowledge, but do not doubt he will well fill the place vacated by Mr. Ruffin. We welcome him into the fraternity, and heartily wish him a prosperous and successful enterprise.

THE CROPS.

The information we have received from our exchanges and correspondents, since the publication of our August number has satisfied us that the views we then expressed respecting the wheat crop were correct. Indeed, the deficiency has proved to be much greater than we had then supposed, and the disaster attendant upon this year's culture of that important cereal far wider spread. This is true also of the oat crop, and particularly in our own, and the adjoining States of Delaware and Virginia. The best information we have from Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, is that there is a large deficit in the wheat crop in all those States, and in most of them, oats have almost totally failed. In New York, the quantity of wheat produced is considerably less than that of last year, though as in other instances, the quality is better. In Pennsylvania there is probably an average crop of wheat. In Kentucky, though the crop will probably prove above the average, yet it is less than that of last year. In Tennessee the crop generally is a good one and of good quality, and the same may be said of much of that of Missouri; but the failure in North Carolina of both wheat and oats, has been more disastrous than in any other State. Of the corn crop in Maryland and Virginia, the promise is by no means as bright as it was a little earlier in the season. The long continued drought in these States, as well as in Delaware, has had a most injurious effect upon this product, and the crop will be much smaller than was anticipated. In Tennessee, the great corn growing State, the yield will, according to present advices, be unusually large. In Ohio there will be a great deficiency. From all quarters however, except in a few localities where the grasshoppers have committed their ravages, we have accounts of heavy and abundant crops of grass. The tobacco crop in Maryland in consequence of the dry weather, will fall much below the average; and in many instances, will not prove more than half a crop. From the letters of our correspon-

dents we have reason to believe that the same causes in Virginia will produce a result similar to that in Maryland. The cotton and cane crops at the South give promise of abundant yields and good quality. The fruit crop the country over is far below an average. In some districts the yield will be good, but in most there is a failure. In Ohio there is a failure in 24 out of 52 counties, and in the rest a falling off of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1-10. Of the grape crop in that State, it is said in the Cincinnati Gazette, that there will be almost an entire failure. The crop of apples in Illinois is much below the average. In Eastern Pennsylvania there is an entire failure of the apple crop, but in Massachusetts the prospects are favorable for a large yield. In Michigan the fruit crop will be small. In South Carolina, and Georgia the peach crop has been abundant. In Delaware owing to the late frosts of Spring, there will be but few peaches. In Maryland some of the large peach growers on the Eastern Shore will pull a heavy crop; but, owing to the weather, it is not probable that the fruit will be as large as usual. The apple and pear crop in this State is very far below the average, and in some places it is almost a total failure.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

It is with great regret that we have observed attempts made to impair the efficiency and usefulness of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, by reiterated attacks upon its management, and, in some instances, by unworthy abuse in the worst possible taste and temper of the gentlemen having it in charge. It is not our purpose, however, to elaborate a defence of Mr. Browne, for he is abundantly able to take care of himself, and to repel any and every assault that may be made upon him; but the "slandering" published by the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holt, containing the extract from the report of the Committee on Claims, during the last session of Congress, to the Senate of the United States, together with his reply to the Chairman, constitute a record of which any man might well be proud, even were he as modest as Mr. Browne. From a perusal of these documents, which unfortunately, our limited space does not permit us to spread, in *extenso*, upon the pages of the Farmer, no one can rise, without feeling satisfied of the entire competency of Mr. Browne to discharge the duties of his very arduous and responsible position, and to perform a labour, which, in the words of the Senate's Committee, "could not probably have been so well performed by any other person." The Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, it appears to us, so far from being censured, should be praised for its efforts made under such discouragements as it has hitherto encountered, and with the pitiful appropriations allowed, and the contracted apartments, permitted it by Government. It has been and will be of great value to the Agricultural interest, and

the sphere of its usefulness should be enlarged by constituting this "Division" an agricultural Bureau, that should gradually rise to the dignity of a new and separate department to be entitled the "Department of Agriculture." Let the farmers be true to themselves and make their power felt in the councils of the Nation, and this desirable result will be secured. We look with great interest for the forthcoming "Report." From the labours of the Agent now engaged in the West and on the Mexican frontier, in collecting all the varieties of native grapes, results most valuable and important to the wine producing interests and to the whole country, may be anticipated.

THE "BLACK TONGUE" DISEASE.

Almost all our Southern exchanges have for some time past contained accounts of the destruction of cattle in Florida, Georgia, in South and North Carolina and other States by the pestilential disease called the Black Tongue. As the disease seems to be spreading and may pass from North Carolina into Virginia, and thence into Maryland, and elsewhere, it is well that our farmers should be forewarned and so, perhaps, forearmed; for the spread of this plague involves the loss of milk, butter, and beef. The disease has extended so widely that butchers in Columbia, S. C. have announced to the people there, "that they consider it a duty to the public as well as to themselves to stop killing beeves for the present." At Wilmington, N. C., in consequence of the disease having reached that place, the municipal authorities have kept a strict watch upon the markets. A friend lately from Savannah, Ga. informs us that on board the steamer in which he left that city milk purchased there could not be used, and on examining it he found it had turned green like stagnant water. In those neighborhoods where the disease has appeared, the inhabitants generally have ceased to eat beef. The Mobile Mercury records the death of two persons near that place from drinking milk from diseased cows, besides the deaths of several others from the same cause, at a distance. It appears that domestic cattle are not alone the sufferers, but that in Florida, particularly, the deer are perishing from the same disease, in large numbers, and, according to a letter in the Savannah Republican, dogs, and the buzzards in Burke county, Georgia, that have eaten the flesh of cattle that have died of the Black Tongue, have perished from the effects of such poisonous diet. The cause of this malignant disease does not seem to have been yet ascertained, though by many it is attributed to the rust, which in various parts of the Southern States, as elsewhere, has affected the grain crops and it is said in some places the grass also. The cattle are attacked by a stiffness and walk as though foundered, white froth is discharged in large quantities from

the mouth,—they can eat nothing, fall away rapidly, and the tongue and gums become dreadfully swollen and turn black, and death speedily releases them from their agony. The remedies that have been found most efficacious are, according to one writer, a strong solution of copperas, alum and saltpetre, as a mouth wash, to be applied by forcing the mouth open as wide as possible, introducing a gag, and thoroughly washing the parts affected with a mop, two or three times a day, or oftener; besides drenching with salt and water, and rubbing powdered alum in the mouth. As other uses spirits of turpentine, in the proportion of half a pint, mixed with a gallon of copperas water, as a wash; whilst a third recommends a mouth-wash of salt, vinegar and pepper, of which a wineglass full is to be poured into the animal's mouth two or three times a day; and, in addition to this, gives in the food, a table spoonful of the following compound; a table spoonful of copperas, 3 table spoonfulls of sulphur and a quart of salt, well mixed. A writer in a North Carolina paper gives the following as a remedy that he has used with success upon his own stock. He places in a thick cotton cloth, one table spoonful of tar, one of salt, one of soft soap, a tea spoonful of copperas and a piece of asafoetida about the size of a peach stone, then ties the cloth securely, after wrapping it, with its contents, around a bridle bit, then puts the bit into the animal's mouth, and the bridle over the head to hold it there, and renews the supply of the mixture every other day. This last is certainly an ingenious mode of administering the remedy.

HUNGARIAN GRASS, (so called.)

We have received specimens of this plant, of the growth of the present season, from our esteemed subscriber Henry Carroll, Esq., of Baltimore county. He mentions in his note dated 14th August, that the seed was received from his son in the west, and adds: "As far as I can now judge, I think it a valuable crop for feeding cattle. The quantity of seed is large. I have not yet threshed what I have, but shall be disappointed if I do not get 25 bushels from less than 1 bushel seed.—You will perceive that the stubble is putting forth for second crop, although only six days out."

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PROPAGATING VERBENAS, &c.—Mr. Kidd, a famous English gardener, says: "The easiest, the quickest, and, above all, the most successful way of propagating verbenas, lobelias and such like, is to fill flower pot saucers with sand only, and to put in the cuttings as thick as they will stand, and place the saucers in a greenhouse or parlor, or any close room where the heat is not lower than 50°; and I vouch for it, that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand will strike roots in a few days. Then let them be put into pots, boxes, handlights, or frames, &c.

TOBACCO AND CORN IN SUCCESSION.

BUCHANAN, N. C., July 24th, 1858.

MA. EDITOR:—Allow me to ask a few questions which though they may be trifling to you, are nevertheless of vast importance to me, a young farmer. They are as follows:—I propose to treat a field thus—First, in corn manured and properly cultivated, with peas sown broadcast at the last working. Second—the pea vines turned under during fall or winter, and the field put in Tobacco the second year manured with composted stable manure, and a small quantity of Peruvian Guano—after taking the tobacco off, the land to be sown down in wheat and clover, to lie over three years. I wish to establish a rotation with these three crops, and I am at a loss to determine which of these should come first, as I don't know whether tobacco would succeed so well after corn. Perhaps some other crop might be introduced between the corn and tobacco that would be better than having only three crops and let the land stand in clover only two years.

Tobacco and wheat are my staple crops. I am just beginning and am very anxious to adopt some system of farming. I am indebted to your valuable Journal for what little I know about farming, and any suggestions from you or any of your numerous subscribers on the subject I have mentioned, either by letter or through your paper, will be thankfully received by a subscriber who has great confidence in your opinion.

The question of change from one crop to another, and in what order they should succeed each other, is sufficiently important to require frequent notice. We are much more desirous of getting from tobacco planters a reply to our correspondent's inquiry, than ambitious of giving our own opinion. The truth is, however, that there is little experience among tobacco growers as to the particular point on which our correspondent seeks to be advised. The common practice excludes the

First, pains should be taken to ensure a good sod. Clover alone is not sufficient for this purpose. Both orchard grass and Timothy sod should be sown with it. Generally, all the benefit of a crop of clover is got in the first two years of its growth. It then gives place to injurious weeds, unless other useful plants are present to occupy the ground. The grasses would answer this purpose, afford valuable crops, keep the ground clean and make a first rate sod. Such a sod would very well bear a crop of corn, and well turned and put in good order before planting, would ensure a good crop almost without regard to weather; and yet with such manuring as is proposed would probably yield a good crop of tobacco and wheat, with clover and other grasses following.

Still it is a question we would not too hastily determine, whether the tobacco and wheat, as being the staple crops, should not take precedence of the crop of corn. This would depend in some measure upon the character of the soil cultivated. Upon a free light loam, tobacco should have the first place, because such a soil ensures a crop of good quality under any circumstances, and, because it is more liable to the effects of excessive rains or excessive droughts, from which the sod would protect it. Heavier soils not considered very good tobacco lands are not so much affected by these extremes; hence there is more safety in planting upon such, without a sod, and they are in better condition from having been broken the previous year, to ensure the quick and unimpeded growth which is essential to make tobacco of good quality.

We reply to our correspondent rather in the

In order to increase as much as possible the utility of the occasion, and to facilitate business, members and delegates are requested to forward specimens of fruit grown in their respective districts, and esteemed worthy of notice; also, papers descriptive of their mode of cultivation—of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation—of remedies for the same, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the meeting. Each contributor is requested to make out a complete list of his specimens, and present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable after its organization.

For the purpose of eliciting the most reliable information, the several fruit committees of States, and other local associations, are requested to forward to Hon. Samuel Walker, general Chairman of the Fruit Committee, Roxbury, Mass., or to P. Barry, Esq., Secretary of the Society, Rochester, N. Y., a definite answer to each of the following questions, at an early date, and prior to September 1st:

What six, twelve and twenty varieties of the apple are best adapted to a family orchard of one hundred trees, and how many of each sort should it contain? What varieties, and how many of each, are best for an orchard of one thousand trees, designed to bear fruit for the market?

What six and twelve varieties of the pear are best for family use on the pear stock? What varieties are the quince stock? What varieties, and how many of each of these, are best adapted to a pear orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

What are the six and twelve best varieties of the peach for a family orchard? What are the best varieties, and how many of each best adapted to a peach orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

Answers to these questions should be made from reliable experience, and with reference to the proximity or remoteness of the market.

Delegates will please transmit to the Secretary at an early day a list of the delegates they have ap-

pointed, to Col. Benzinger, of Baltimore city, at \$300 per acre, or \$12,000—which includes the dwelling, the barn, the growing crops, farming implements, 3 horses and 2 cows. Mr. Roloson, near the above, has sold 10 acres of his Paradise Hill property, at \$350 per acre. No improvements.—*Advocate.*

Mrs. Hencock has sold her farm on the old Frederick road, containing 40 acres, to Mr. Edward C. Thomas, of this city, for \$8000.—*Sun.*

Harford County.—Wm. B. Bond, Esq., sold to Charles W. Lee, 20 acres of land lying on the road from Bel-air to Frog town, for \$1,620.

Frederick County.—The farm of the late John Simmons, near Jefferson, containing 283 acres, improved, has been sold at \$44 per acre, to ——— Dade, Esq.—*Examiner.*

Washington County.—The farm of Wm. Brosius, formerly the homestead of the late Henry Ankeny, dec'd, containing 250 acres, and lying within two miles and a half of Clearspring, was sold to John A. Miller, at \$80 per acre.—*Herald.*

Prince George's County.—Was sold at public sale in the Ninth district, at Suratt's Tavern, near the premises, the farm of E. Pliny Bryan, Esq., containing 287 acres, 4 miles from the village of Piscataway, and 12 from the city of Washington. Purchased by Samuel H. Berry, Esq., at \$32.05 per acre, and since sold by him to William A. Jarboe, Esq.

The valuable farm, belonging to Benjamin T. Hodges, Esq., called "Pentland Hills," near Marlboro', containing 296½ acres, was sold at public sale. The farm and the growing crops brought \$20,000, and were purchased by John Hodges, Jr., Esq.—*Planter's Advocate.*

Cecil County.—Joseph Gellibart, Esq., has sold a part of his land, unimproved, in Battle Swamp, for \$75 per acre—63 acres, \$4,725—to George Friel, late of Baltimore. James McCoy has purchased a part of the Kidd's Purchase tract, for \$110 per acre.—*Cecil Whig.*

The unimproved farm of 109 acres, a part of the Sewall estate, near Edinburg, Md., has been sold for

AMERICAN FARMER.

Baltimore, September 1, 1858.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Per Annum, \$1 in advance—6 copies for \$5—13 copies for \$10—30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 8 lines, for each insertion, \$1—1 square per annum, \$10—larger advertisements in proportion—for a page, \$100 per annum; a single insertion, \$15, and \$12 50 for each subsequent insertion, not exceeding five.

Address,

N. B. WORTHINGTON,

Publisher of the "American Farmer,"

CARROLL HALL, on the South-east corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore.

OUR NEW OFFICE.

We have pleasure in announcing to our friends that we may be found in future, at our new office in "CARROLL HALL," on the SOUTH EAST CORNER OF BALTIMORE AND CALVERT STREETS. Though subject to the payment of a higher rent than in the office in North street, which we have just left, yet we have felt justified, by the want of sufficient accommodation there, and the increase of our prosperity, in making the removal. Our subscribers and friends are invited to call at our new place of business, which they will have no difficulty in finding, it being in the very centre of the city, close to Barnum's Hotel and the Museum and other places of chief attraction to strangers. We are forming a select Agricultural Library, whose shelves will always be open to our subscribers; and we desire besides, to add to the attractions of our SANCTUM a Cabinet, to contain as large and complete an Agricultural and Horticultural Museum as our space will permit; in which specimens of the cereals, of insects injurious to vegetation, of geology, of natural fertilizers, such as marls, &c., of small models of machinery and implements, and of other objects of interest to the farmer and horticulturist, may be found. Contributions to our Museum from any of our friends will receive our sincere thanks and acknowledgements, but those of the names and money of additional subscribers to our Magazine would be most particularly acceptable. Mr. Tyson, the State Agricultural Chemist, has kindly promised to furnish us with duplicates of the valuable collection he is now making in the different counties of the State. We invite inventors and patentees to leave at our Office for inspection, models (of a reasonable size) of such machines and implements they desire should receive the particular notice of the public.

NEW MAP OF VIRGINIA.

We have received from the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Ritchie & Dunnivant, of Richmond, Va., their excellent new pocket map of "The Old Dominion." The sheet includes Maryland, Delaware, and parts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.—All the great works of internal improvement, made and in course of construction, are laid down with accuracy and distinctness. Each county is carefully colored. The Map is embellished by an engraving of the Capitol and grounds adjacent, at Richmond. We have many amongst us who claim Virginia as the land of their birth, to whom, even more than to the citizens of this State, the possession of this map would be desirable; and particularly it is valuable to the travelling community.

NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA.

To the publishers, Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., 346 Broadway, New York, we are indebted for the third volume of this valuable work, edited by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana. It is a stout octavo of 768 pages, accompanied by an excellent addition, in the shape of an alphabetical index.—The first title is "Beam," and the last "Browning." It is a work requiring great labor and research, and the assistance of a large corps of writers. Perfect accuracy is, of course hardly, attainable upon every topic, and in biographical notices especially, is it difficult to secure; but the task set themselves by the editors, seems to have been generally executed with fidelity. We notice a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Thomas E. Bond, of Maryland, the well known physician and Methodist clergyman, and find, under the title "Bonapartes of Baltimore," quite a full and graphic description of that family, written, apparently, by one well versed in their history. As a most useful work of reference, and a source of valuable and varied information, this work is an almost indispensable addition to a complete American library.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have received the Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, of Messrs. Darlington & Co., West Chester, Pa., for 1858-'59. We beg that others who advertise in our Magazine, and who publish Catalogues, would send us the same, for examination and reference by those who visit our office in search of the information they contain.

B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary to N. Y. State Agricultural Society, will please accept our thanks for the August number of that serial.

The Schedule of Premiums, and Rules and Regulations of the Maine State Agricultural Society, and the Lists of Premiums of the United States Agricultural Society and the Virginia State Agricultural Society, have been received.

THE SOUTHERN PLANTER.

We neglected to notice heretofore, that Mr. Frank G. Ruffin, for many years the able editor of the *Southern Planter*, has sold his interest in that journal, and retired from his position. Mr. Ruffin has conducted the *Planter* in a manner to command the respect of the agricultural community in which he labored, and of his co-laborers of the agricultural press. He has our best wishes in his retirement.

Of Mr. Williams, his successor, we have no personal knowledge, but do not doubt he will well fill the place vacated by Mr. Ruffin. We welcome him into the fraternity, and heartily wish him a prosperous and successful enterprise.

THE CROPS.

The information we have received from our exchanges and correspondents, since the publication of our August number has satisfied us that the views we then expressed respecting the wheat crop were correct. Indeed, the deficiency has proved to be much greater than we had then supposed, and the disaster attendant upon this year's culture of that important cereal far wider spread. This is true also of the oat crop, and particularly in our own, and the adjoining States of Delaware and Virginia. The best information we have from Ohio, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, is that there is a large deficit in the wheat crop in all those States, and in most of them, oats have almost totally failed. In New York, the quantity of wheat produced is considerably less than that of last year, though as in other instances, the quality is better. In Pennsylvania there is probably an average crop of wheat. In Kentucky, though the crop will probably prove above the average, yet it is less than that of last year. In Tennessee the crop generally is a good one and of good quality, and the same may be said of much of that of Missouri; but the failure in North Carolina of both wheat and oats, has been more disastrous than in any other State. Of the corn crop in Maryland and Virginia, the promise is by no means as bright as it was a little earlier in the season. The long continued drought in these States, as well as in Delaware, has had a most injurious effect upon this product, and the crop will be much smaller than was anticipated. In Tennessee, the great corn growing State, the yield will, according to present advices, be unusually large. In Ohio there will be a great deficiency. From all quarters however, except in a few localities where the grasshoppers have committed their ravages, we have accounts of heavy and abundant crops of grass. The tobacco crop in Maryland in consequence of the dry weather, will fall much below the average; and in many instances, will not prove more than half a crop. From the letters of our correspon-

dents we have reason to believe that the same causes in Virginia will produce a result similar to that in Maryland. The cotton and cane crops at the South give promise of abundant yields and good quality. The fruit crop the country over is far below an average. In some districts the yield will be good, but in most there is a failure. In Ohio there is a failure in 24 out of 52 counties, and in the rest a falling off of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1-10. Of the grape crop in that State, it is said in the Cincinnati Gazette, that there will be almost an entire failure. The crop of apples in Illinois is much below the average. In Eastern Pennsylvania there is an entire failure of the apple crop, but in Massachusetts the prospects are favorable for a large yield. In Michigan the fruit crop will be small. In South Carolina, and Georgia the peach crop has been abundant. In Delaware owing to the late frosts of Spring, there will be but few peaches. In Maryland some of the large peach growers on the Eastern Shore will pull a heavy crop; but, owing to the weather, it is not probable that the fruit will be as large as usual. The apple and pear crop in this State is very far below the average, and in some places it is almost a total failure.

THE PATENT OFFICE.

It is with great regret that we have observed attempts made to impair the efficiency and usefulness of the Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, by reiterated attacks upon its management, and, in some instances, by unworthy abuse in the worst possible taste and temper of the gentlemen having it in charge. It is not our purpose, however, to elaborate a defence of Mr. Browne, for he is abundantly able to take care of himself, and to repel any and every assault that may be made upon him; but the "vindication" published by the Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Holt, containing the extract from the report of the Committee on Claims, during the last session of Congress, to the Senate of the United States, together with his reply to the Chairman, constitute a record of which any man might well be proud, even were he as modest as Mr. Browne. From a perusal of these documents, which unfortunately, our limited space does not permit us to spread, *in extenso*, upon the pages of the Farmer, no one can rise, without feeling satisfied of the entire competency of Mr. Browne to discharge the duties of his very arduous and responsible position, and to perform a labour, which, in the words of the Senate's Committee, "could not probably have been so well performed by any other person." The Agricultural Division of the Patent Office, it appears to us, so far from being censured, should be praised for its efforts made under such discouragements as it has hitherto encountered, and with the pitiful appropriations allowed, and the contracted apartments, permitted it by Government. It has been and will be of great value to the Agricultural interest, and

the sphere of its usefulness should be enlarged by constituting this "Division" an agricultural Bureau, that should gradually rise to the dignity of a new and separate department to be entitled the "Department of Agriculture." Let the farmers be true to themselves and make their power felt in the councils of the Nation, and this desirable result will be secured. We look with great interest for the forthcoming "Report." From the labours of the Agent now engaged in the West and on the Mexican frontier, in collecting all the varieties of native grapes, results most valuable and important to the wine producing interests and to the whole country, may be anticipated.

THE "BLACK TONGUE" DISEASE.

Almost all our Southern exchanges have for some time past contained accounts of the destruction of cattle in Florida, Georgia, in South and North Carolina and other States by the pestilential disease called the Black Tongue. As the disease seems to be spreading and may pass from North Carolina into Virginia, and thence into Maryland, and elsewhere, it is well that our farmers should be forewarned and so, perhaps, forearmed; for the spread of this plague involves the loss of milk, butter, and beef. The disease has extended so widely that butchers in Columbia, S. C. have announced to the people there, "that they consider it a duty to the public as well as to themselves to stop killing beeves for the present." At Wilmington, N. C., in consequence of the disease having reached that place, the municipal authorities have kept a strict watch upon the markets. A friend lately from Savannah, Ga. informs us that on board the steamer in which he left that city milk purchased there could not be used, and on examining it he found it had turned green like stagnant water. In those neighborhoods where the disease has appeared, the inhabitants generally have ceased to eat beef. The Mobile Mercury records the death of two persons near that place from drinking milk from diseased cows, besides the deaths of several others from the same cause, at a distance. It appears that domestic cattle are not alone the sufferers, but that in Florida, particularly, the deer are perishing from the same disease, in large numbers, and, according to a letter in the Savannah Republican, dogs, and the buzzards in Burke county, Georgia, that have eaten the flesh of cattle that have died of the Black Tongue, have perished from the effects of such poisonous diet. The cause of this malignant disease does not seem to have been yet ascertained, though by many it is attributed to the rust, which in various parts of the Southern States, as elsewhere, has affected the grain crops and it is said in some places the grass also. The cattle are attacked by a stiffness and walk as though foundered, white froth is discharged in large quantities from

the mouth,—they can eat nothing, fall away rapidly, and the tongue and gums become dreadfully swollen and turn black, and death speedily releases them from their agony. The remedies that have been found most efficacious are, according to one writer, a strong solution of copperas, alum and saltpetre, as a mouth wash, to be applied by forcing the mouth open as wide as possible, introducing a gag, and thoroughly washing the parts affected with a mop, two or three times a day, or oftener; besides drenching with salt and water, and rubbing powdered alum in the mouth. Another uses spirits of turpentine, in the proportion of half a pint, mixed with a gallon of copperas water, as a wash; whilst a third recommends a mouth-wash of salt, vinegar and pepper, of which a wineglass full is to be poured into the animal's mouth two or three times a day; and, in addition to this, gives in the food, a table spoonful of the following compound; a table spoonful of copperas, 3 table spoonfulls of sulphur and a quart of salt, well mixed. A writer in a North Carolina paper gives the following as a remedy that he has used with success upon his own stock. He places in a thick cotton cloth, one table spoonful of tar, one of salt, one of soft soap, a tea spoonful of copperas and a piece of asafoetida about the size of a peach stone, then ties the cloth securely, after wrapping it, with its contents, around a bridle bit, then puts the bit into the animal's mouth, and the bridle over the head to hold it there, and renews the supply of the mixture every other day. This last is certainly an ingenious mode of administering the remedy.

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We have received specimens of this plant, of the growth of the present season, from our esteemed subscriber Henry Carroll, Esq., of Baltimore county. He mentions in his note dated 14th August, that the seed was received from his son in the west, and adds: "As far as I can now judge, I think it a valuable crop for feeding cattle. The quantity of seed is large. I have not yet threshed what I have, but shall be disappointed if I do not get 25 bushels from less than $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel seeded.—You will perceive that the stubble is putting forth for second crop, although only six days cut."

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to be able to perform all that Rarey has done, and more. From a communication addressed to us by himself, we find that Mr. Offutt, in 1840, commenced teaching his art, and, among other exploits, succeeded at Georgetown, Kentucky, in reducing to subjection Alice Carneal, the dam of the famous racer Lexington. She was previously utterly unmanageable, and having nearly lost a race by her ungovernable disposition; Mr. Offutt was allowed on that occasion, to take her under his control, whereupon she became almost immediately obedient and docile, and won the two last heats, without whip or spur. In one day's time at Louisville, Kentucky, he made perfectly docile American Gray Eagle, son of Gray Eagle. This animal, after being trained for four years, was found so intractable that he was sold, on account of his bad temper, to the aid of Gen. Butler, to go to Mexico during the war; but it was found that he could not be controlled on parade. After one day's tuition this horse obeyed every command, at the tap of the drum, with the precision of a soldier, wheeling, halting, facing about, and undisturbed by the sound of the instrument, the rattling of an umbrella or firing of guns. At Nashville, Tennessee, in 1848, Mr. Offutt again caused a race-horse of great speed, but whose habits of bolting and sulking had nullified his other good qualities, to win a race after having been for several years unsuccessful from the cause mentioned. At New Orleans, in 1849, Mr. Offutt, in 30 minutes, rendered perfectly tractable the horse Monterey, the property of Maj. Howe, of the U. S. Army. This horse had been kept in the stable for more than 12 months, as too dangerous for any one to take out, and a large reward was offered for any one who would shoe him. In the time mentioned Mr. Offutt had so subdued him that he would allow a drum to be beaten on his back, marched at command through the streets, wheeling to the right or the left and facing as directed, and when ordered lay down whilst being shod.

Mr. Offutt's performances at our coming Fair will no doubt be quite as remarkable as any of those that have elsewhere given him such high repute, and which, had he known, as well as Mr. Rarey, the art of attracting the public gaze, would have rendered him perhaps equally famous and pecuniarily fortunate.

PROPAGATING VERBENAS, &c.—Mr. Kidd, a famous English gardener, says: "The easiest, the quickest, and, above all, the most successful way of propagating verbenas, lobelias and such like, is to fill flower pot saucers with sand only, and to put in the cuttings as thick as they will stand, and place the saucers in a greenhouse or parlor, or any close room where the heat is not lower than 50° ; and I vouch for it, that nine hundred and ninety-nine out of a thousand will strike roots in a few days. Then let them be put into pots, boxes, handlights, or frames, &c.

TOBACCO AND CORN IN SUCCESSION.

BUCHANAN, N. C., July 24th, 1858.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to ask a few questions which though they may be trifling to you, are nevertheless of vast importance to me, a young farmer. They are as follows:—I propose to treat a field thus—First, in corn manured and properly cultivated, with peas sown broadcast at the last working. Second—the pea vines turned under during fall or winter, and the field put in Tobacco the second year manured with composted stable manure, and a small quantity of Peruvian Guano—after taking the tobacco off, the land to be sown down in wheat and clover, to lie over three years. I wish to establish a rotation with these three crops, and I am at a loss to determine which of these should come first, as I don't know whether tobacco would succeed so well after corn. Perhaps some other crop might be introduced between the corn and tobacco that would be better than having only three crops and let the land stand in clover only two years.

Tobacco and wheat are my staple crops. I am just beginning and am very anxious to adopt some system of farming. I am indebted to your valuable Journal for what little I know about farming, and any suggestions from you or any of your numerous subscribers on the subject I have mentioned, either by letter or through your paper, will be thankfully received by a subscriber who has great confidence in your opinion.

The question of change from one crop to another, and in what order they should succeed each other, is sufficiently important to require frequent notice. We are much more desirous of getting from tobacco planters a reply to our correspondent's inquiry, than ambitious of giving our own opinion. The truth is, however, that there is little experience among tobacco growers as to the particular point on which our correspondent seeks to be advised. The common practice excludes the corn crop entirely from the grounds appropriated to tobacco. The amount of labour necessary to this crop, makes the necessity of keeping the land in good condition as obvious as in market gardening. The common sense of every man shows him that he cannot cultivate tobacco with profit upon poor land; hence corn, a very exhausting crop, is not admissible ordinarily upon tobacco grounds.

But this is not from the necessity of the case. There is no objection to the crops occupying alternately the same ground, provided the manuring is proportioned to the increased demand upon the soil. All that is wanted is a full supply of food for the plants, and that being made certain, there is an advantage in variety.

The plan suggested by our correspondent proposes a sod of four years growth as the basis on which he starts his rotation. A growth of pea-vines is to follow the corn, and a sufficient manuring is to be added for the tobacco. We see no objection to this rotation provided it starts upon a proper basis.

First, pains should be taken to ensure a good sod. Clover alone is not sufficient for this purpose. Both orchard grass and Timothy seed should be sown with it. Generally, all the benefit of a crop of clover is got in the first two years of its growth. It then gives place to injurious weeds, unless other useful plants are present to occupy the ground. The grasses would answer this purpose, afford valuable crops, keep the ground clean and make a first rate sod. Such a sod would very well bear a crop of corn, and well turned and put in good order before planting, would ensure a good crop almost without regard to weather; and yet with such manuring as is proposed would probably yield a good crop of tobacco and wheat, with clover and other grasses following.

Still it is a question we would not too hastily determine, whether the tobacco and wheat, as being the staple crops, should not take precedence of the crop of corn. This would depend in some measure upon the character of the soil cultivated. Upon a free light loam, tobacco should have the first place, because such a soil ensures a crop of good quality under any circumstances, and, because it is more liable to the effects of excessive rains or excessive droughts, from which the sod would protect it. Heavier soils not considered very good tobacco lands are not so much affected by these excesses; hence there is more safety in planting upon such, without a sod, and they are in better condition from having been broken the previous year, to ensure the quick and unimpeded growth which is essential to make tobacco of good quality.

We reply to our correspondent rather in the way of suggestion, to aid him in determining his problem, than in the form of positive advice.—We invite the opinions of some of our friends of the tobacco growing region.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society, whose proceedings so deeply interest the fruit-growers of the Union—a class of producers now rapidly increasing in numbers and in importance—holds its Seventh Session at Mozart Hall, 633 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of this month, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Circular of the Society, signed by the indefatigable President, *Marshall P. Wilder*, Esq. of Boston, and the able and efficient Secretary, *P. Barry*, Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., we have received. From this we quote the following:—

“Held, as this assembly will be, in the great commercial emporium of our country, easily accessible from all parts of this continent, and at the same time when the convention of the editors of the Agricultural press will be in session, it is anticipated that the attendance will be larger than on any former occasion, and the beneficial results proportionably increased.

In order to increase as much as possible the utility of the occasion, and to facilitate business, members and delegates are requested to forward specimens of fruit grown in their respective districts, and esteemed worthy of notice; also, papers descriptive of their mode of cultivation—of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation—of remedies for the same, and to communicate whatever may aid in promoting the objects of the meeting. Each contributor is requested to make out a complete list of his specimens, and present the same with his fruits, that a report of all the varieties entered may be submitted to the meeting as soon as practicable after its organization.

For the purpose of eliciting the most reliable information, the several fruit committees of States, and other local associations, are requested to forward to Hon. Samuel Walker, general Chairman of the Fruit Committee, Roxbury, Mass., or to P. Barry, Esq., Secretary of the Society, Rochester, N. Y., a definite answer to each of the following questions, at an early date, and prior to September 1st:

What six, twelve and twenty varieties of the apple are best adapted to a family orchard of one hundred trees, and how many of each sort should it contain? What varieties, and how many of each, are best for an orchard of one thousand trees, designed to bear fruit for the market?

What six and twelve varieties of the pear are best for family use on the pear stock? What varieties on the quince stock? What varieties, and how many of each of these, are best adapted to a pear orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

What are the six and twelve best varieties of the peach for a family orchard? What are the best varieties, and how many of each best adapted to a peach orchard of one hundred or of one thousand trees?

Answers to these questions should be made from reliable experience, and with reference to the proximity or remoteness of the market.

Societies will please transmit to the Secretary at an early day a list of the delegates they have appointed.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming members can remit the admission fee to Thomas P. James, Esq., Treasurer, Philadelphia, who will furnish them with the Transactions of the Society. Life Membership, twenty dollars; Biennial, two dollars.

Packages of fruits may be addressed to Wm. S. CARPENTER, Esq., 468 Pearl Street, N. Y.

LAND SALES.

We intend to record sales of farms, stock, and other country property, in which we think our readers may feel an interest; and particularly the prices of land for agricultural purposes; for the value of the land producing the crops can hardly be of consideration inferior to that of the crops themselves. We will thank our correspondents for any information upon this topic. And in this connection, we would suggest to the seller and to the purchaser of land, our modest opinion, that one of the best modes of intercommunication for their mutual advantage will be found in the advertising sheet of the American Farmer.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore County.—John C. Holland has sold his farm of 40 acres, on the Frederick road, near the

8 mile stone, to Col. Benzinger, of Baltimore city, at \$300 per acre, or \$12,000—which includes the dwelling, the barn, the growing crops, farming implements, 2 horses and 2 cows. Mr. Roloson, near the above, has sold 10 acres of his Paradise Hotel property, at \$350 per acre. No improvements.—*Advocate.*

Mrs. Hancock has sold her farm on the old Frederick road, containing 40 acres, to Mr. Edward C. Thomas, of this city, for \$8000.—*Sun.*

Harford County.—Wm. B. Bond, Esq., sold to Charles W. Lee, 20 acres of land lying on the road from Bel-air to Frog town, for \$1,620.

Frederick County.—The farm of the late John Simmons, near Jefferson, containing 283 acres, improved, has been sold at \$44 per acre, to ——— Dade, Esq.—*Examiner.*

Washington County.—The farm of Wm. Brosius, formerly the homestead of the late Henry Ankeny, dec'd, containing 250 acres, and lying within two miles and a half of Clearspring, was sold to John A. Miller, at \$80 per acre.—*Herald.*

Prince George's County.—Was sold at public sale in the Ninth district, at Suratt's Tavern, near the premises, the farm of E. Pliny Bryan, Esq., containing 287 acres, 4 miles from the village of Piscataway, and 12 from the city of Washington. Purchased by Samuel H. Berry, Esq., at \$32.05 per acre, and since sold by him to William A. Jarboe, Esq.

The valuable farm, belonging to Benjamin T. Hodges, Esq., called "Pentland Hills," near Marlboro', containing 296½ acres, was sold at public sale. The farm and the growing crops brought \$20,000, and were purchased by John Hodges, Jr., Esq.—*Planter's Advocate.*

Cecil County.—Joseph Golibart, Esq., has sold a part of his land, unimproved, in Battle Swamp, for \$75 per acre—65 acres, \$4,875—to George Frist, late of Baltimore. James McCay has purchased a part of the Kidd's Purchase tract, for \$110 per acre.—*Cecil Whig.*

The unimproved farm of 102 acres, a part of the Sewall estate, near Elkton, Md., has been sold for the sum of \$25 per acre, to Mr. Jacob Johnson.

Queen Anne's County.—A portion of the real estate of Dr. R. Goldsborough was sold at public sale by trustee, in this place, as follows:

Farm in Spaniards' Neck, containing 276 acres, sold for \$12.70 per acre, amounting to \$3,505.00. Mr. George W. Thawley purchaser.

Farm near Wye Mills, called the "Nicholson Farm," containing 331 acres, was purchased by Mr. Benjamin J. Skinner, at \$8.55 per acre, amounting to \$2,830.05.

Wood lot in Tilghman's Neck, containing 12 acres, purchased by Mr. Samuel T. Earle, at \$20.25 per acre, amounting to \$243.00.—*Centreville Times.*

Talbot County.—Capt. Strandberg, as agent, has sold Mr. A. P. Jump's farm near Hillsborough, containing 380 acres, to Mr. J. M. Downing, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, for \$20 per acre.

Dorchester County.—We are informed that Mr. James E. Hall, has sold his farm near Cambridge, to Henry Q. Nicholson, Esq., of Baltimore, for \$12,000. It is a beautiful residence on the Choptank River.

Capt. Joseph B. Woolford, Town Point Neck, in this county, has sold his farm where he now resides, containing 105 acres, to Levin Skinner, Esq., for \$4,500. It is situated on Fishing Creek, within about two hundred yards from the waters edge.—*Herald.*

Worcester County.—Mr. Wm. Johnson sold his farm last week, adjoining Snow Hill, containing 220 acres, to Mr. Lemuel P. Collins, for \$5,000.—*Shield.*

VIRGINIA.

Fairfax County.—A farm of 85 acres, belonging to the estate of J. M. Holsapple, dec'd, near Burke's Station, was sold by Messrs. Love and Thrift, Comr's to Dr. Wm. H. Holsapple, for the sum of \$1,525.

A farm of 113 acres, belonging to Wm. L. Lee, on Pohick Run, was sold by Henry W. Thomas, Com'r, to Mr. Richard K. Lee, for the sum of \$1,565.—*News.*

The well-known farm occupied for many years by the late Henry Brown, was sold at auction to A. Jamison, for \$100 per acre.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Fauquier County.—**WAVELAND SOLD.**—This very valuable and magnificent estate, has been sold within the past week, to John A. Washington, Esq., of Mount Vernon, for the sum of \$35,000. The farm contains 850 acres of excellent land, unsurpassed by any in the Commonwealth for fertility and beauty of situation. We consider the purchase dirt cheap. We congratulate Mr. Washington, on being so fortunate, and welcome him to the county of Fauquier.—*Warrenton Whig.*

The farm of Margaret O. Combs, about two miles from Warrenton, containing 250 acres was sold to James T. Murfee of Southampton, for \$10,000—\$40 per acre.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Jefferson County.—The farm occupied by Mrs. Dr. Keerl, in Jefferson county, was sold at public sale, for \$49.25 per acre. The land is regarded as cheap at that price. Mr. J. H. L. Hunter, of that county, was the purchaser. The farm is on Bullskin creek, and was formerly the property of Dr. ALEXANDER STRAITH.—*Virginian.*

Louden county.—T. McVeigh, Esq., sold a farm containing 200 acres, to Mr. William Carter, for \$45 per acre. The farm lies about 1½ miles north of Middleburg.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Culpepper county.—The Globe estate in Culpepper county, Va. belonging to John Glassell, Esq., and containing 280 acres, was sold last week for \$19.10 per acre.

[From the Southern Planter.]

TOBACCO EXCHANGE AT RICHMOND.

Wherever a large business is done in any one article of commerce the concentration of it at one Emporium of trade and at one spot in that Emporium, has beyond doubt, been found most beneficial to both seller and purchaser. This is evident from the experience of all countries that have tried it. All competition is concentrated. The seller knows that whatever may be the quality of his article, among all the dealers in it collected together, some will be found whose purposes it suits, however objectionable the quality may be, although it might be very difficult to find a purchaser, if he had to be sought for. If the quality of his article be very desirable, it is seen by every buyer in the market when it is offered for sale at a central spot and all possible competition is enlisted in its favor.

There is no doubt that the excessive fatigue and loss of time that has been attendant on the system of selling Tobacco, at several Warehouses, remote from each other, amid sweltering heat and dust, at uncertain hours and occupying nearly a whole

summer's day, has deterred some capitalists from sacrificing their time and health by taking the rounds of the Warehouses, and even were they disposed to do so, it required an iron constitution to stand the fatigue and annoyance; whereas, by a concentration of all the samples at one spot, they can be looked over before the sale commences and each purchaser can decide for what samples to bid, when the regular hour for selling arrives. No partiality can be shown as to precedence, &c., where the Crier is to derive no benefit beyond his regular fees, and the abuse of his office is not likely to be exercised if he is held strictly to the performance of his appropriate duties. The practice of converting an Inspector into a Commission Merchant has been a gradually increasing abuse until in some instances he became a sort of Banker—loaning out or otherwise using the money of a confiding planter, or advancing his money to a needy one, and one instance at least is reported to have occurred, where the money was never forthcoming, and both money and Inspector minus some thousands, disappeared. The law formerly, if it does not now, prohibited Inspectors from buying or selling tobacco, and the intention was no doubt to make the Inspector an impartial Agent, favoring neither buyer nor seller. His whole duty was, and should be, to sample, cooper up, weigh, issue a receipt, and when it was presented, to deliver the tobacco, for which services he was to receive certain stipulated fees. A large portion of our Inspection Law is worthless, if not injurious. As to the judgment of the Inspector in deciding on "passed," "refused," "too high," &c. it is mere folly—no buyer is influenced by it, and what is the value, (it may be asked) of any Inspector's opinion whose appointment depends on his political opinions and not on his judgment of the article he inspects? In all large markets it has been found necessary to establish an Exchange for the most important articles, where buyer and seller can meet at a certain hour and samples be exhibited. Witness the Grain and Flour exchanges in New York, &c., and even in Petersburg. Brokers are also found to be most useful intermediate agents between buyer and seller, whose knowledge of the market is kept in active exercise, and whose business is similar to that of our Commission Merchant. By the establishment of such Exchanges, it is not longer necessary for the seller to canvass the city in search of a buyer, or vice versa, and it is the surest mode of obtaining the full value.

The Inspections of tobacco in Baltimore and New York are not attended by the purchasers, because it would involve too great a waste of time. The system pursued is to inspect each hoghead in regular rotation, according to its delivery at the Warehouse, and before it is stowed away. The Warehouses are large buildings, three or four stories high, and it would greatly increase the labor if the tobacco were to be stowed away before being inspected. In sampling, the Inspectors draw a certain number of bundles of tobacco, neither more nor less from each break, and these bundles are secured with tape, the end of which is passed by a needle through the centre of the end of the sample, and sealed with sealing wax bearing the name of the inspection. The Maryland planter cannot have his whole crop inspected at once, unless it is all delivered at the Warehouse at the same time. The Inspectors, without regard to instructions from the owner, inspect the

Tobacco when it arrives and preserve the samples carefully until they are called for, and any person is at liberty to be present during the process of sampling, for which no particular hour is fixed, but it is continued throughout the day, if the quantity received gives sufficient employment. There being no regular daily demand to justify daily public sales, the sales are made by Commission Merchants or Brokers at their respective places of business and not by auction. A similar course is pursued at N. York and Philadelphia.

Under the regulations adopted by the members of the Tobacco Exchange in Richmond it must be obvious to any unprejudiced man that the system is far more advantageous to the planter or owner of tobacco than that which prevails at our Inspection Warehouses or in the other cities above named by bringing into competition at one moment every purchaser, and submitting every sample in one large Hall, whether offered at auction or private sale; and leaving the owner the option of being his own vendor, or of employing an agent. The Planter can, if he chose to sell at auction and collect his money from the buyer, have his tobacco sold at the Exchange by the Crier—an entirely disinterested man—for the small fee of twelve and a half cents per hoghead. Should he prefer to have the judgment of a Commission Merchant, who is well acquainted with the state of the market, and who would stop the sale if he thought the full value was not bid, he can, as he has done before, put his crop in the hands of such an Agent to sell publicly or privately as the judgment of the Agent may dictate, and the samples are kept ready for exhibition at the central point where the Exchange is established, or at the Agent's office if he thinks it preferable.

What reasonable objection can be made to this arrangement by any disinterested party is inconceivable. There is no reason to suppose that the regulations adopted will be changed. If they should be, it will then be time enough to complain.

A DISINTERESTED LOOKER ON.

AGRICULTURE IN THE NORTH.

The Ledger expresses the opinion that the favorite idea of public orators concerning that superabundance of our harvests which feeds the world is all moonshine. The Ledger thinks that it is contradicted by the experience of the last eight years, that in fact, we have found it as much as we could do to feed ourselves; that prices of food have run up inordinately, and that the same general causes which inflated prices helped to produce scarcity and to direct labor from agriculture to speculative adventure and railroad building, largely increasing consumption and reducing production. We fully concur in these views, which we have repeatedly urged upon our readers, and it is of the highest importance that they should receive a serious and practical consideration. It is a grievous mistake to suppose that agriculture has made such an immense progress with us that we are ahead of all mankind in this respect, and that it is supplied with capital and labor in a manner to render the immediate opening of new fields of activity and investment the most pressing necessity of the moment. We have gained great proficiency, it is true, and surpass all other nations in the construction and manipulation of labor saving machinery and agricultural implements. But this denotes progress in the mechanical arts,

not in agriculture proper. It shows the wants of the latter only, without furnishing a measure of its efficiency. The increasing yield per acre of cultivated lands is an evidence of agricultural progress; and in this respect England and France have left us behind, every acre yielding there more than double what it produces with us, but this advantage is more than counterbalanced by our immense abundance of cheap and naturally fertile soil; still increasing production remains after all the criterion of agricultural progress. Applying this test, we find that the South, not the North, has advanced. By far the largest portion of our domestic exports are of southern growth. The principal articles of the staple of northern exports; wheat, flour, rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse amounted in value in 1856 to \$47,109,000, while cotton alone figured with \$128,000,000. Official statistics show that while production in the southern States has steadily increased, it has in the North, relatively to the growth of population, diminished considerably. Such, at least, was the case during the period from 1840 to 1850, as may be seen from the following comparison:

	1840. (Population 17,000,000.)	1850. (Popula. 23,000,000.)
	Production.	Production.
Potatoes	108,000,000 bushels.	104,000,000 bushels.
Rye	18,600,000 do	14,300,000 do
Wheat	85,000,000 do	100,000,000 do
Oats	123,000,000 do	146,500,000 do
Orchards	7,256,000 dl's worth.	7,723,000 dl's worth
Cattle	15,000,000 heads.	18,000,000 heads.

These data show in many instances, as in rye, potatoes, an absolute—in others, as in wheat, cattle, &c., a relative diminution. If, for example, agricultural produce had kept pace with the growth of the population, we ought to have produced in 1850, 115,000,000 bushels of wheat.—There is, then, in this article a relative falling off of 15,000,000 bushels, or about one-seventh of the total production; in rye there is a falling off of 10,800,000 bushels, or one-third; in oats, 23,000,000 bushels, or one-seventh; in potatoes, 42,000,000 bushels, or one-fourth of the total production, &c. There is good reason to believe that the causes which produced this retrogressive movement continued in operation from 1850 to the present time. From 1850 to the late financial crisis, speculation did not abate. On the contrary, it ran a wilder race than ever, gaining speed and momentum all the time, until the crash occurred. Railroad enterprise absorbed a larger amount of capital and labor than ever before, and when, from 1840 to 1850, the value of provisions and produce rose extraordinarily in the home market, its rise from the latter year to the revulsion was greater still in proportion, and even at this moment it is very high considering the decline of other valuables, and especially of wages, which throughout the Northwest, have come down to 75, and even as low as 50 cents a day. All this, it seems to us, goes far to sustain the assertion that the agencies which caused the retrogression of northern agriculture from 1840 to 1850 remained active up to the financial revulsion, and even to this day. The revulsion has checked speculation, but has not as yet directed capital and labor in the channels where they are most needed. Every pursuit, save that of the farmer, is overstocked. Fruit, vegetables, meat, and dairy products command prices that are beyond the means of the mass of working-people. The equilibrium of business is disturbed, and can

only be restored by capital and labor more largely engaging in the various branches of agriculture. Such is the lesson inculcated by the financial revolution.—*Pennsylvanian*.

AMERICAN VINEYARDS AND WINE.

Charles Mackay, the celebrated English Song Writer, during his recent visit to the United States, was the correspondent of the *London News*, and in a communication to that paper during the present year, gives the following description of the wines and the vineyards of the West. His verses in praise of Catawba sparkle like the wine they celebrate:—

"Another source of wealth has recently been developed in Ohio, chiefly by the skill, enterprise, and public spirit of one man—Mr. Nicholas Longworth, of the "Queen City,"—to whom America owes the introduction of the grape culture for the purpose of wine-making, and to whom the whole world ought to be grateful for the invention of such delicate luxuries as dry and sparkling Catawba and other wines to be hereafter mentioned.—Dry Catawba is a finer wine of the hock species and flavor than any hock that comes from the Rhine; and sparkling Catawba, of the pure, undiluted juice of the odoriferous Catawba grape, transcends the champagne of France (even if this be made of grape near Rheims, and not of rhubarb, turnips, and apples in the neighborhood of Marseilles or London) as much as a bright new sovereign transcends a old shilling. Mr. Longworth is of opinion that upwards of five thousand varieties of the grape grow wild in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, North and South Carolina, and other central and western States of the Union. In early life he tried many experiments with the indigenous grape, but it was not until he reached old age that he was rewarded with success. Having resolved to concentrate his attention upon one grape with a rich muscadine flavor, he succeeded, about ten years ago, in producing out of it the sparkling Catawba, a wine which competent judges who have tasted all the wines of the world declare to be far superior to any sparkling wine which Europe can boast, whether they came from the Rhine or the Moselle, or from the champagne districts of France. Perhaps this letter will be the first intimation that millions of the people will receive of the existence of this bounty of nature; but there is no risk of false prophecy in the prediction here hazarded, that not many years will elapse before both the dry and sparkling Catawba will be recognized in Europe as they are in America, as the best and purest of all wines, except claret and burgundy. As yet no red wines of any great delicacy or value have been produced in Ohio, or any other State of the Union; but Mr. Longworth, Mr. Robert Buchanan, Mr. Werk, and other eminent growers near Cincinnati, are of opinion that wines equal both to red and white Burgundy will be successfully grown in Ohio, South Carolina,* and California. As yet there are no symptoms in America, that the clarets of France will ever be surpassed or equalled. But far different is it with French champagne, who, as the

Queen of Wines, must yield her sceptre, her crown, and her throne to one fairer, purer, and brighter than she, who sits on the banks of the Ohio, and whom Mr. Longworth serves as chief adviser and prime minister. Thus much for Catawba in serious prose; let its praises be now celebrated in equally serious verse:

CATAWBA.

Ohio's green hilltops
Grow bright in the sun,
And yield us more treasure
Than Rhine or Garonne;
They give us Catawba,
The pure and the true,
As radiant as sunlight,
As soft as the dew,
And fragrant as gardens
When summer is new:
Catawba that sparkles—
Catawba at rest—
Catawba the nectar
And balm of the West.

Champagne is too often
A trickster malign,
That flows from the apple
And not from the vine;
But thou, my Catawba!
Art mild as the rose,
And sweet as the lips
Of my love, when they close
To give back the kisses
My passion bestows.
Thou'rt born of the vintage,
And fed on its breast,
Catawba the nectar
And balm of the West.

When pledging the lovely,
This sparkler we'll kiss;
When drinking to true hearts,
We'll toast them in this;
For Catawba is like them,
Though tender, yet strong,
As pleasant as morning,
As soft as a song
Whose delicate beauty
The echoes prolong.
Catawba! Heart-warmer!
Soul-cheerer! Life-zest!
Catawba the nectar
And balm of the West.

Mr. Longworth's son-in-law kindly gave our party an invitation to accompany him on a visit to the vineyards. They are situated on a hilltop and slope overlooking the windings of the beautiful Ohio (beautiful at a distance, but somewhat thick and turbid on a close inspection.) We there found an old soldier of Napoleon, from Saxe-Weimar, who fought at Waterloo, and afterwards retired to his native fields to cultivate the vine.—Mr. Longworth having sent to Europe for persons skilled in the manufacture of the Rhenish wines, had the fortune to discover this excellent old man, good soldier, and skillful vintager. Soon after his arrival he was placed in the responsible position of chief wine-maker and superintendent, under Mr. Longworth; and here, like Bacchus of old days, he teaches the people

How to plant, and tend, and press the vine.
And use for health, and strength and length of days;
The treasure of the rich, full-blooded grape.

*What is said here of South Carolina, applies equally to Georgia, Alabama, and all other Southern States. They are all adapted to the culture of the Grape and Wine Making.—*Eds.*

Under the guidance of this venerable gentleman, Mr. Christain Schneicke, we traversed the vineyards, learned the difficulties he had surmounted and yet hoped to surmount; the varieties of grape on which he made experiments; the names of the vines he had succeeded in producing; and the number of acres that, year after year, he brought under cultivation. We ended by repairing to his domicile, on the crown of the hill, where he set before us bread and cheese, and a whole constellation of wines. Among others were dry Catawba, and sparkling Catawba, both excellent; a not very palatable wine produced from grapes imported from the Cape of Good-Hope; and two other wines almost equal to Catawba itself—one from the grape called the Isabella, rosy-red as the morning, and sparkling as the laughter of a child; the other dry wine, of a pure amber color, clear, odoriferous, and of most delicate flavor, and quite equal to Johannisberger. This wine, it appears, has not arrived at the honors of a name; is not known to commerce; and is simply designated by Mr. Schneicke as the wine of the Minor Seedling Grape. So excellent a beverage cannot, however, remain long without a name worthy of it; and when produced in sufficient quantities will make itself famous and deserve its celebrity.

It is to some extent, owing to the increase of the cultivation of the vine in Ohio that so many Germans have settled in Cincinnati and the neighborhood. There are about fifty thousand of these people in the city, of whom one-fourth are Jews. The Germans inhabit a district of their own, over the Miami Canal, which runs through Cincinnati. To this canal they have given the name of the Rhine; and on its banks they have erected concert gardens such as they have in Germany. Here, embowered *unter den Lauben*, they congregate on Sunday evenings, to drink Lager beer, smoke long pipes, and sing the songs of their Fatherland. They have also erected a German theatre, established German schools, and one or two, if not more, German newspapers.

I must not omit to mention that Mr. Longworth was the first friend of Hiram Powers, known all over the world as the sculptor of the "Greek Slave." Mr. Powers was greatly aided in the early struggles of his professional career by Mr. Longworth, as he takes pleasure in remembering. Nor is Hiram Powers the only artist whom the Western Bacchus has befriended, for he uses his great wealth to noble purposes, and never more willingly than in aiding the artist of genius up those few first steps of the ladder of fame which it is so difficult, and sometimes so impossible, to climb.

✂ The third of the national horse exhibitions is to take place at Springfield, Mass., on the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of September. The exhibition of last year was most successful, but the coming one will, it is said, surpass any of the former, and arrangements have been made for it on even a more liberal scale than heretofore. The exhibition ground is a new park, containing some sixty acres, in which there is both a mile and a mile and a half track. The premiums offered amount to three thousand dollars, covering twenty-four different classes of animals, and embracing two premiums of \$200 each, eleven of \$100 each, two of \$75 and thirteen of \$50. To the agricultural society of the State presenting the greatest number of animals there will be given a banner worth \$100.

GREENSAND MARL IN THE VICINITY OF WASHINGTON.

It is, I believe, not generally known that there are large and for practical purposes, inexhaustible deposits of Greensand Marl within five or six miles of the Federal Capitol; yet such is the fact.

They may be found on the farms of Messrs. Brown and Brooks, near the Marlboro' road, just outside of the District, and within four miles of the Navy Yard bridge. These deposits of marine shells and other fertilizing matter, exposed in gullies, mark the commencement of the far-famed Forest of Prince George County, Maryland, whose extraordinary fruitfulness is mainly due to the geological formation in question. It is worth any man's time who eats bread or meat, to look over the farms in the District referred to, and see the natural growth of timber, the crops, and the intrinsic value of the soil for agricultural purposes, where the earth is fertilized by the remains of animals which once inhabited the ocean. Wherever nature has scattered the debris of shellfish and vertebrated animals with a liberal hand, there the land possesses remarkable and enduring productiveness; but where this is not done, the object of this notice is to suggest the propriety of using this marl as a top-dressing for the benefit of the soil.

One should not expect the same immediate effect from the application of marl or other mineral substances which is witnessed where stable manure or Peruvian guano is applied. Putrescent manures yielding ammonia and carbonic acid, are far more active and striking in their effects, than the alkalis—potash and soda—or the phosphates and sulphates of lime and magnesia. But the latter being indispensable to the growth of agricultural plants, and not to be had from the atmosphere, like the former, their supply in the soil demands the farmer's first and best attention. Nature everywhere uses them as the basis of a rich vegetable mould; and to attain this object the cultivator must do likewise. Greensand Marl is valuable for the purpose of producing plant-food cheaper and more abundantly than it can be obtained by any other known means. Land properly marled will often produce forty or fifty crops of clover with due seeding; whereas guano, or other dung of animals, has no such lasting influence on vegetation. Hence in limestone districts, and wherever the mineral elements of fertility abound, nature develops a mould rich in nitrogen, and well adapted to grain-culture. Ammonia, (derived from nitrogen) phosphoric acid, and potash are the three most expensive constituents in a crop of wheat or of corn. Potash is the principal element of fertility in green sand; while the best marl abounds in both phosphoric and sulphuric acids as well as lime. In New Jersey, marl of the character named, has been found exceedingly valuable for the improvement of poor land. The formation in which these deposits are found extend from New Jersey to Alabama, varying more or less in width and depth, and wanting in some places, having been washed off by ancient tidal currents. At Shell-Bluff, on the Savannah River, below Augusta, the mass of shells is nearly or quite 100 feet in thickness. The use of marl is extending from the good results experienced by practical farmers; and it is at the suggestion of such that the reader's attention is called to the subject.

L.

Southern Cultivator, August, 1858

Delegates to Agricultural Associations, Appointed By the President, to represent the Maryland State Agricultural Society.

To United States Society's Exhibition at Richmond, Va., October 25th.

C. B. Calvert, Esq., Prince George's County.
Henry Carroll, Esq., Baltimore "
Col. John H. Sothoron, St. Mary's "
Dr. W. H. De Courcey, Queen Anne's "
B. M. Bowdle, Esq., Talbot "
Samuel Sands, Esq., Baltimore City.

To St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association—Exhibition at St. Louis, September 6th.

Col. Ramsay McHenry, Harford County.
Col. Charles Carroll, Howard "
Dr. J. Hanson Thomas, Baltimore City.
Thomas Love, Esq., Baltimore County.
Col. J. R. Emory, Queen Anne's "
M. Tilghman Goldsborough, Talbot County.

To New York State Society's Exhibition, at Syracuse.

James T. Earle, Esq., Queen Anne's County.
G. M. Eldridge, Esq., Cecil "
Col. J. Carroll Walsh, Harford "
E. Law Rogers, Esq., Baltimore City.
Col. A. Kimmel, Frederick "
Dr. James H. Murray, Anne Arundel "

To Virginia State Society's Exhibition, at Petersburg, November 2d.

Col. W. D. Bowie, Prince George's County.
Col. Wm. Tagart, Baltimore "
James N. Goldsborough, Talbot "
Edward Wilkins, Esq., Kent "
Col. George W. Hughes, Anne Arundel "
James Tilghman, Esq., of John, Queen Anne's County.

To Pennsylvania State Society's Exhibition, at Pittsburg.

Dr. Samuel P. Smith, Alleghany County.
L. Tierman Brien, Esq., Washington County.
Edward Stabler, Esq., Montgomery "
S. T. C. Brown, Esq., Carroll "
W. T. Goldsborough, Esq., Dorchester "
Thomas Hughlett, Esq., Talbot "

MULES AND HINNIES.

If we should ask the youngest farmer on our list of subscribers, "What is a mule?" he would reply at once that, he is "a hybrid or cross, between the horse and the ass." And he would begin to look at our ears, as if the asking so simple a question indicated that we were akin to the last named animal. Yet it is not certain that everybody could answer our question: and fewer still could tell us that there are two distinct animals, both the progeny of the horse and ass, one of which is, and the other is not, a mule. The offspring of a male ass and female horse is the genuine *mule*. The offspring of a male horse (stallion) and a female ass is a *hinny*. The English word *hinny* is derived from the Latin verb *hinnio*, to neigh, which was used by the Romans to designate a point of difference between the two animals—the *hinny* *neighs* while the *mule* *brays*. Nor is this the only difference. The general appearance of the mule is like that of the ass while the *hinny* more resembles the horse; and the temper of the two is likewise different.

The mule has long ears, like its sire, though a little shortened, out of respect for its dam. The

mule has also a rope-like tail, with a tuft at the end; and a long head, (though not a very profound thinker); a thin thigh, erect frame, slender legs and hoofs, and the unmelodious voice of the sire.

The *hinny* has a smaller and better shaped head, flowing mane and tail, shorter hair, and larger frame, legs, and feet than the mule. The *hinny* has also the voice of the horse.

Considering the wonderful endurance of the mule, its comparative freedom from disease, and faculty of keeping in good condition on the cheapest food, we wonder that this animal is not more commonly used at the North for all kinds of farm and team-work. At the South the mule is the common drudge. The *hinny* is harder than the horse, more patient, and will bear harder usage, yet is inferior in these respects to the ass and mule.—*American Agriculturist*.

THE ORIGINAL MORGAN HORSE.

Massachusetts has done many good things, among which is giving to Vermont the credit, and the world the benefit, of the celebrated Morgan horse.

Near the close of the last century, a singing-master by the name of Justin Morgan, lived in Chicopee street, West Springfield. The place where this man lived has been pointed out to the writer by one who knew him, and remembers his celebrated horse. Mr. Morgan had a few acres of land, and usually kept one or two horses. He cultivated his farm summers, and taught music in his own and the neighboring towns, winters. In the spring of 1793 he raised the colt which has given celebrity to his name. Mr. Morgan had a passion for good horses, and this colt, while he remained in Springfield, was more fully appreciated by his owner than by his fellow townsmen. In those days \$50 was considered a great price for a horse, and it is believed that this horse could have been bought for about that sum.

Fortune frowned upon Mr. Morgan, and seized with the spirit of adventure, about the year 1798, he migrated with his family and horse to the wilds of Randolph, Vt. Here he lived a few years, and died poor. Neither he nor his family realized profit from this horse. Such was the foundation of a breed which has given both wealth and character to New England. In this case is forcibly illustrated the influence of an ordinary action.—Justin Morgan might or might not, have been conscious of the results, when sixty-five years ago he raised that famous colt. The act was 'simple in itself, but the consequences are momentous. An impetus was then given to a branch of industry whose power is not yet fully felt. Wherever the horse is known, there shall the name of Justin Morgan be repeated. The Morgan horse is destined to give as much celebrity to New England, as the barb of the desert to Arabia. As a farm and family horse, the "Morgan" is unequalled. Docility, hardihood, endurance, compactness and sure-footedness are his invariable properties.—*Springfield Rep.*

REMEDY FOR THE SCOURS.—A correspondent of the Mark Lane Express, has used acorn flour with success. Whenever he found symptoms of scours or diarrhœa in any of his cattle, he ordered two good handfuls of acorn flour to be mixed in a bran mash and given warm immediately, continuing it once a day until the disease disappeared. It proved a never-failing cure, in his own case and that of his neighbors.

GATHERING CLOVER SEED.

Mr. A. Buckeye, of Fairfield, Huron Co., Ohio, writes as follows to the Rural New Yorker:

As there is much being said in the New Yorker now-a-days, about the gathering of clover seed, and, as nothing that has been written has as yet come up to my views, I will try and give them, on this subject, as condensely as I can:

I use a picker of my own construction, and one that any farmer can make who can use a saw and drive a nail. It is made in the following manner: Take a piece of scantling, 2 by 4, 7 feet long; make a 2 inch tenon on each end 6 inches long; put on a pair of wheels made of oak plank one foot in diameter; outside of the wheels put an arm $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 feet long, with a cross-piece at the other end to keep the arms spread when drawing; take hard wood inch board (hard maple, well-seasoned, is the best), cut it 22 inches long, nail it firmly on the upper-side of the scantling or axle, extending from shoulder to shoulder, lacking one inch on each end, for end-board; lay off the fingers or teeth, 16 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from centre to centre, then run a saw between the teeth beveling—that is, run the saw in the same cut on top and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch at the bottom—now with a chisel round off the ends of the teeth so as to give the required shape to enter the clover. Now nail a board on the upper-side of the axle, the whole length, 2 or $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide for bottom of hopper or receiver; put on a back-board 18 or 20 inches wide, with end-boards to correspond (the back-board should slant back 6 inches), now put on the handles and you have a picker that you can gather from 4 to 6 acres per day, with one horse. Take your wagon into the field with ride boards, and any man that can lay a rail upon the fence can tell where best to stand his wagon and how to scoop the clover heads into it, &c. The picker is very useful where clover is thin, as it takes but the heads. It will need a sharp shovel or hoe to scrape off the heads of clover as they gather on the teeth. Where clover is very stout or ripens uneven, you can gather it best with the scythe or mower. Clover, when gathered with the picker, is ready for the huller without threshing.

SORGHUM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Amongst those whose experiments, with the cane last year, were satisfactory, we have heard of only one, Mr Robert Ramsay, of Iredell, who is cultivating the plant, this season, with the expectation of making it profitable. It will be remembered that we published, in this paper, the results of his last year's experiment, to wit, 200 gallons of excellent syrup from less than one acre of land. Mr. R. sold enough of his crop to pay for a large cast iron cane crusher, and all the expenses incident to the introduction of this new branch of business on his farm; and still had left more than enough to supply his family, white and black, the year round. His first trial of the cane, therefore, was entirely successful, and was so, doubtless, because he took the necessary pains to ensure it. His syrup was equal to the best New Orleans or sugar house molasses, and from a recent trial of it, we find that age has improved its quality. This fact may be of interest to those who have had reason to complain of theirs becoming *sour*. Mr. R. has had cause to make no such complaint—quite the contrary. He believes, if time would produce any change, it would convert it into sugar, of which his hoghead affords daily

proof, in the abundance of chrystals, which are obtained at every drawing. He has pitched a crop of cane, this year, which he thinks will yield from 2,500 to 3,000 gallons.

With so striking an example before the public, we cannot but hope that this plant will yet become a favorite with the people of North Carolina, and that the day is not distant when she will, at the least, put a stop to the importation of foreign syrups and molasses, by producing enough for our own supply.—*Salisbury Watchman*.

THE FARMERS' ENEMIES.

There is an enterprising farmer not far from Milford who in the spring as soon as the birds begin to pull his corn, has sound, good grain sown all over his fields for them to eat. Of course the birds will not dig into the ground for the half decayed grains when they can obtain sound ones without, consequently the farmer saves his growing corn from their ravages. This however is not all. This farmer finds that when the birds have eaten their fill of grain they commence eating the worms, insects and flies, the result of which is that only one crop is saved from the insects, but his land of a great degree he finds freed from the pests. It is a fact that every year the worms, fly and other insects troublesome to the farmer, and destructive to the growing crops, increase rapidly. We know of but one remedy and that is to cease shooting and commence feeding the birds. The pleasure derived from the sight and sound of the groves and woods alive with birds, will more than compensate us for the cost of feeding them. The fields, garden and fruit trees free from troublesome insects, will be a clear gain. If the farmers wish to rid the land of worms and insects, let them petition the legislature to make it an offence punishable by fine to kill at any time any kind of bird, and the thing will be done. In the mean time each farmer we have no doubt will find it to his advantage to feed and encourage the propagation of birds on his own land.—*Milford Advertiser*.

From the New England Farmer.

RECLAMATION OF LIGHT LANDS.

Thank you, Mr. Editor, for your practical suggestions on this subject. They strike me a put to the purpose. The renovating power grows upon the land itself; this is as it should be. If the straw, strewed in the furrows, can be made to decay before the coming season, so that the land can be thoroughly pulverized, and the decayed vegetable matter intermingled, this meets my notions. But your experience is better than all theories. A continued course of like culture for half a dozen years will thus place barren plains in a creditable condition. This is what is wanted, a self-renovating power upon our fields. Such a power, rightly understood and properly used, would do more towards restoring the fertility of our farms than all the deposits of all the fishes and birds on the Pacific. What is wanted in farming to advantage is the power to use the resources at command in the best manner. Never borrow of a neighbor when you can get along tolerably without borrowing. Never bring fertilizers from afar when they can be had nearby. There is nothing like *trying*. Many a game has been lost for want of effort. We have a fine opportunity to apply your recommendation on our county farm, and I hope you will ere long allow us the privilege of your personal inspection of it. **INQUIRER.**

GOING WEST.

When King Solomon uttered the proverb, "The eyes of the fool are in the ends of the earth," this mania of our young men for running West was foreseen, we think it likely, as one of its illustrations. The most intelligent and the most enterprising of our sons are lost to the Old States, because they are not taught to keep their eyes at home, and to realize the comforts, the blessings and the profits which await a patient abiding and wise use of the facilities at their command.

Our system of agriculture is responsible, in some measure, for the evil, and agriculture will be the greatest sufferer, if it is not checked. Our young men are not made to understand the value of an acre of land. They do not know how little the profits of agriculture depend upon the quantity of land cultivated. They are not made to believe that a small farm well tilled will yield much more profit than a large one indifferently worked. They are not taught in the methods of drawing profit from a small extent of surface. They are not trained to take delight in the pleasures of home life; in the improvement about the homestead; the cultivation of fruits and flowers; the adorning and making pleasant their homes. Our home education is deficient in all these things; the boy is not taught to open his eyes to the sources of moderate wealth, and abundant comfort and enjoyment, which lie all around him, but he is taught by marvellous tales of fortunes made in a day, to turn his longing eyes "to the ends of the earth." He seeks there amid discomforts, toils and hardships, what the same diligence and enterprise would just as surely have supplied him, amid the comforts of home and civilization.

FARMING—GOING WEST.

An *Ignis Fatuus*, a sort of Jack-o'-Lantern delusion, possesses a man the moment the Western Mania siezes him. His acres here are worth two hundred dollars, and this value he transfers to his western farm. He soliloquizes thus: "My fifty acres here will bring me ten thousand dollars; that will purchase five hundred acres there, to be worth in a few years fifty thousand dollars," and at once he sees himself a millionaire. In a few years! within that time a "farm" of six feet by two will be all that he can use.

But one of the greatest curses of the West is the mania for possessing land. The absorbing ambition is to possess the greatest number of acres possible, and the next insanity is to have the greatest extent of land under cultivation with the least labor. We have many a twenty acre field which had scattered over it the labor due to one acre, with a less yield than a single acre well manured and thoroughly cultivated.

There are farmers in the very garden spot of Kentucky, embracing Bourbon, Scott, Clark, Fayette, Montgomery, and Woodford counties, who owned hundreds of acres of land that would produce, without manuring, a hundred bushels of

corn to the acre, and yet, when they got to be sixty years of age, were only worth the land they lived upon.

Compare this with many a Dutch gardener around Cincinnati, who has grown rich in less than twenty years, by cultivating a few acres of side hill; or with a farmer in "Jersey," with its flat, sandy soil, which would not produce a mullein stalk or a jimson weed, without manure, who, in 1856, "cleared," from twelve acres of land, on which he put two thousand dollars worth of manure, yet cleared above all expenses, seven thousand dollars! Such is his own statement.

Depend upon it, what we want in the East, as well as in the West, in order to make the country many times greater, more powerful, more productive, is—

First—Bringing up more young men to the expectation of making a living by the cultivation of the soil.

Second—Let their expectation be to make a fortune by the product of the soil irrespective of any change in value.

Third—Teach them that one acre thoroughly cultivated, is more profitable than the same amount of labor spent on twenty acres.

Fourth—That to till the soil to the greatest advantage, the money which will yield the highest dividend by a hundred fold, is that expended in agricultural periodicals. In short, the requisites of successful farming are, *intelligence, liberal manuring, and thorough cultivation.*—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

ENRICHING COURSE OF FARMING.

Our correspondent, John Johnston, of Geneva, N. Y., gives the following as the course he adopted in the management of his land, afterwards remarking in relation to thorough under-draining, which he has so largely practiced, that the *excess of two crops* caused by draining, *always paid him back the cost of the operation*; and on some of the wettest land, "even the excess of the first crop would do a great deal more than pay the whole expense of draining."

My rotation for wheat previous to my land being all drained, was to keep the driest and best wheat land in wheat and fallow, alternately. Some of the fields were so treated for thirty years. I sowed clover always in spring among the wheat, and generally sowed plaster after the clover seed.—When the wheat seemed likely to produce heavy straw, I did not put on the plaster till after harvest. If the clover was good in the fall and not intended for hay the following year, I pastured it with sheep. If not good I did not pasture until May, and in June plowed again for fallow.

I generally made manure enough from clover hay and straw, (buying hay when cheap,) to manure from fifty to seventy-five acres of wheat.—The manure was put in large heaps, each containing from 200 to 300 loads, and turned at least once during the damp and rainy days in haying and harvest. This plan I continued from 1822—the first of my farming in this country—until 1835. This course of farming enabled me to pay for my land and all the buildings then erected on the farm. But during the five years previous to 1835, I found this course was enriching the land too highly for wheat, that is, there was too much straw and no increase in grain. I then began to raise more corn and oats, applying the manure

to these crops and the meadows, extending the land sown in wheat to seventy, eighty, and over ninety acres annually. In this way, and by applying the manure, of which I made a large quantity, and of rich quality, as I not only fed all the corn and oats I raised, but often bought from 1000 to 2000 bushels and fed also. In that way I kept up the productiveness of the soil, and even increased it. —Country Gentleman.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lee & Dunham, 71 South St.—Farm for sale in Essex Co., Va.

Thos. R. Hughlett, Talbot Co., Md.—Durham Cattle for Sale.

Maryland Agricultural Society.—Meeting in September.

Thos. R. Hughlett, Talbot Co., Md.—Grain Vessel for New York, direct.

A. O. Moore, 140 Fulton St., N. Y.—Field's Pear Culture.

W. R. Richardson, 96 S. Pearl St., N. Y.—Wilson's Albany Seedling Strawberry.

Dr. S. E. Wills, Cecilton, Md.—12000 Peach Trees for sale.

Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

John Saul, Washington, D. C.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

A. Frost & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

A. Frost & Co., Rochester, N. Y.—Fruit Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.

J. L. Darlington, West Chester, Pa.—Fruit, Ornamental Trees, &c.

John Sloan, Albany, N. Y.—100,000 Wilson's Albany Strawberry.

A. J. Sydnor, Heathsville, Va.—Farm for Sale in Northumberland Co., Va.

Alexander Kinnier, Lynchburg, Va.—Farm for Sale in Amherst Co., Va.

Munn & Co., New York.—"The Scientific American," (Mag.)

Allen, Needles & Co, Philadelphia, Pa.—Super-Phosphate of Lime.

Wm. Harris, 116 Pratt St., Baltimore.—Guns, Powder, Shot, Flasks, &c.

Jos. C. Canning, New York.—The National Fertilizer.

Alexander McComas, 51 Calvert St.—Guns, Powder, Shot, Belts, &c.

T. B. Trimble, Baltimore St.—Act of 1858, for protection of Game.

George Page & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Portable Saw Mills and Steam Engines.

N. E. Berry, 63 Pratt St.—Seed Wheat.

R. Middleton, 119 Smith's Wharf.—Warner's Patent Pump.

F. L. Lawrence, Cor. Green and Lexington Streets—Groceries, &c.

E. M. Bosley, 4 Light St.—Hardware, &c.

R. L. Allen, 189 Water St., N. Y.—New Fertilizer.

N. E. Berry, 63 Pratt St., Baltimore.—Fertilizers. Patterson & Murguiondo, 59 S. Gay St.—Cargo of Emerelda Guano.

Poe & Howard, 69 Pratt St.—Sash, Doors, Blind^s, &c.

Thos. J. Pitt, State Inspector, 63 Second St.—Analyses of Cargoes of Guano.

Wm. S. Reese, late State Inspector, S. Gay St.—Peruvian and other Guanoes.

J. Kettlewell, 8 Bowly's wharf.—Manipulated Guano.

T. W. Levering & Sons, 113 Pratt Street.—Peruvian and other Guanoes.

John S. Reese & Co., 77 South St.—Manipulated Guano.

J. E. Phillips, cor. Charles and Lombard Streets. Furniture, Mattresses, &c.

T. W. Levering & Sons, 113 Pratt St. wharf.—Seed Wheat, several varieties.

R. Sinclair & Co., 62 Light St.—Hickok's Cider Mills, also Sinclair's Improved Cider Mills.

Richard Cromwell, 29 Light St.—Kuhn & Haine's Wheat Drill.

David J. Griscom, Woodbury, N. J.—Evergreens, Fruit Trees, &c.

John Saul, Washington, D. C.—Strawberry Plants, many kinds.

J. J. & F. Turner, 42 Pratt St.—Fertilizer, Excelsior De Burg, &c.

Aaron Clement, Philadelphia.—Cattle, Sheep, and Swine for Sale.

Schaeffer & Loney, 3 Hanover St.—Hardware, Cutlery and Guns.

C. B. Rogers, Philadelphia.—Ammoniated Super-Phosphate of Lime and Ammoniated Sombbrero Guano.

H. M. Morfit, 87 E. Baltimore street.—Illinois Farm for sale.

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BALTIMORE MARKETS—Aug. 28.

Flour.—The Flour market has advanced since our last month's report some 50 cts. per barrel.—The market is firm and tendency to still higher prices. We quote Howard street Superfine, \$5.62½; Ohio do., \$5.62½; Howard st. Extra, \$5.25 to \$6.50; Ohio Extra, \$6 to \$6.25; Baltimore ground Family Flour, \$8; Extra, \$7.

Wheat.—Wheat has come forward largely; the receipt for the past week 94,000 white and 22,000 red. The market is active and prices buoyant. The demand is chiefly on the part of millers, but to some extent for shipping coastwise. We quote Red at \$1.15 to \$1.20 for ordinary; \$1.25 to \$1.30 for prime to choice; \$1.35 for very choice. White, \$1.10 to \$1.15 for ordinary; \$1.25 to \$1.30 for fair; \$1.35 to \$1.40 for good to prime; \$1.45 to \$1.50 for choice, and \$1.55 for very choice lots.

Corn.—There is a good supply of Corn—the receipts for the past week being 42,000 bushels of White, and 30,000 bushels of Yellow. The market is just now a little flat, and prices have declined 2 to 3 cents. We quote White, 77 to 79 cts., and choice lots, 80 cts.; Yellow, 84 to 86 cts.

Oats.—There were some 40,000 bushels of Oats offered during the past week. The demand active, at 37 to 41 cts. for new Maryland, 43 cts. for old.

Rye.—Rye has been in fair supply—some 2,500 bushels for the past week. Maryland, 70 to 73 cts.; Pennsylvania, 82 to 85 cts.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco market is active, shippers showing a disposition to take all that is offered. Prices have not advanced, but must do so, under the very unfavorable reports from the growing crop. We advise those who have not sold to be in no hurry. We quote inferior to good Maryland, \$3.75 to \$6.50; superior, \$8 to \$10.50. The demand for Bay Tobacco is fair. Tips, \$4.50 to \$5.50; seconds, \$5.50 to \$7.00; spangled, \$7.00 to \$12.00; and fine yellow, \$12.00 to \$16.00.—Ohio tobacco is in good demand—common green \$5.50; common spangled \$6.50; common to middling red spangled \$6.50 to \$7.50; good to fine red and yellow spangled \$8 to \$10; good to fine yellow \$11 to \$15; Kentucky \$6 to \$6.25 for lugs; \$7.50 to \$8.50 for medium leaf and \$9 to \$12 for wrappers. The inspections for the past week 1563 hhds. Maryland; 552 hhds. Ohio; 16 hhds. Kentucky; 6 hhds. Virginia; total 2137 hhds.

Cotton.—12½ cts., cash; 13½, 4 months.

Plaster.—\$2.75 to \$3.00.

Seeds.—Clover seed \$5.50; timothy seed \$2.50; flax seed \$1.50.

Wool.—Unwashed 19 to 21 cts; tub washed 28 to 30; No 1 pulled 25 to 27; merino pulled 27 to 29; common fleece washed 25 to 28; quarter to half blood 27 to 29; half to three quarters 30 to 32; three quarter to full blood 32 to 38; extra 39 to 42; (all washed).

Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.—Supply of Beef large, and supply active. Price ranges from \$3.25 to \$4.00, averaging \$3.62½, on the hoof, equal to \$6.50 to \$7.50, nett. Hogs \$6.50 to \$7.25 per hundred pounds, nett. Sheep \$2 to \$3 per head.

Guano.—Peruvian Guano in small lots is selling at \$62 per ton of 2,240; California or Elide Guano, \$38 per ton of 2,000, \$40 per ton of 2,240 lbs.; Mexican A, \$23 to \$25, and A at \$18 to \$20 per ton of 2,240; White Mexican A at \$30 per ton; Nevassa Brown Colombian, at \$35, and El Roque, at \$34. De Burg's Superphosphate, \$45 per ton of

2,000 lbs.; Whitelock's Superphosphates, at \$40, and Rhodes' \$45 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Reese's Manipulated and Kettlewell's Manipulated Guano, \$47.

POMOLOGICAL.

Peaches.—We have seen it stated in some of the prints that the peach crop in Maryland and Delaware was a failure. We know not how this may be, but it appears that all the orchards have not failed. We understand that Mr. Nathaniel Wolfe, of Kent county, has sold the fruit of one of his orchards on the Sassafras river for \$7,000, to be delivered upon the shore. We also understand that Mr. Reybold, proprietor of the Cassaday peach farm, in Sassafras Neck, in this county, expects to realize over \$30,000 from his orchard this season. This would seem to indicate that there has not been a total failure of the crop, so far as Maryland is concerned.

MANIPULATED GUANO.

The following letter addressed to T. B. Coursey, Esq., of Del., in reply to enquiries made in reference to the use of the wheat drill, and the value of Reese's Manipulated Guano, is copied from the Delaware State Reporter of Aug. 20th, 1858. It was read before the State Agricultural Society, and published by permission, though not written for publication. Its entirely disinterested character, and the high source from which it comes, must give it great weight with all who are interested in the matters of which it treats.

From the Delaware State Reporter.

ELLENBORO', near Easton, Md.,
July 29th, 1858.

THOS. B. COURSEY, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Private engagements, which have demanded all of my attention, have prevented me from answering yours of the 17th inst., at an earlier date. I now proceed to do so cheerfully.

I used Reese & Co's Manipulated Guano very extensively last fall, at rates ranging from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds per acre, and although our grain yields very badly all over this and the adjacent counties, being less than one-half of the ordinary yield, yet I have every reason to be gratified with the effect of that guano, as the failure of the crop was due to rust, scab, and sudden drying up of the wheat by the intensely hot weather just previous to harvest.

I tried Peruvian Guano by the side of Reese's in several places, and in no case was the Reese inferior to the Peruvian in the growth of the crop, and in some cases it was superior. I used this Guano on four different farms, and but for the disastrous season my crop would have been larger than ever before. It was all drilled. I do not broadcast any wheat now. The drill I use is Bickford & Huffman's, with guano attachment, made by them at Macedon, New York, where you can order one by writing to them, or they can be had of C. F. Corser, No. 90 South Charles street, Baltimore. He is agent for Bickford & Huffman.

They are made with either 7, 8 or 9 tubes as desired, and the tubes are eight or nine inches apart as desired. The prices are,
For 7 tube drill, with guano attachment, \$105
" 8 do. do. do. 110
" 9 do. do. do. 115

There is also a grass sowing attachment, which sows timothy or other grass seed beautifully, costing \$10. You can order the grass sower or not as you may prefer.

They are rigged with a pole for a pair of horses, or with shafts to work three horses abreast. I prefer the shafts, and use the nine tube drill at nine inches. They cover a breadth of six feet nine inches, and will drill from thirteen to sixteen acres per day. I have used this drill for three years, and last year I used five of them. They are not liable to get out of order, and will distribute guano with more regularity than it can be done by any other process known to the public, and, in my judgment a better crop can be thus made, with one-third less guano, than by broadcasting.

Not only does Reese's guano appear to me to act at least as well as Peruvian, but it is cheaper, requires no pounding and sieving, and it runs more uniformly through the drill. Y^rs, very resp^tfully,
sepl M. TILGHMAN GOLDSBOROUGH.

"EXCELSIOR DE BURG."

WARRANTED TO CONTAIN
AMMONIA, - - - 5 per ct.
BI-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 12 per ct.
BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 21 per ct.

EQUIVALENT TO
BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME, 57 per ct.
POTASH AND SODA, - - 6 per ct.

In fine dry powder, in good condition, for either drilling in with the wheat or sowing broadcast, and warranted superior to any Guano or Mixture of Guanoes now offered for sale and at less price.

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

Price \$45 PER TON.

J. J. & F. TURNER.

Send for Circular containing testimonials from last wheat crop. See that every barrel bears our name in full; **NONE OTHER GENUINE.**

sepl-tf.

DRIED BLOOD AND WOOL MANURE.—Fully equal to the best Peruvian Guano, and at half the price. For many crops, especially wheat and roots and also as a change in manures, it is better than guano. Potatoes raised with it have produced more abundantly than where Peruvian Guano was used, and they are now bringing one shilling more per basket in the New York market. Price \$30 per ton of 2000 lbs., in barrels of 200 lbs. each.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street, New York.

Farm For Sale in Illinois on a Long Credit.

It contains 400 Acres, 300 of it in rich upland Prairie capable of yielding in ordinary years 30 bushels of wheat to the acre and in good seasons 40 bushels, about 100 acres of it in large Oak Elm, &c., with a stream of water through that portion. It is 1½ miles from the Terre Haute and Alton Rail Road, 3½ miles from the Town of Shelbyville, 18 miles from the Town of Pana at the Junction of the Grand Central Illinois with the Terre Haute Rail Road and 110 miles N. E. from St. Louis. The place is not improved, but is surrounded by rich farms and in a populous region. Title perfect. Price \$30 per acre, payable ¼ in Cash and the residue in from one to ten years, with interest half yearly. Apply to H. M. MORFIT, No. 87 East

Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

E. M. BOSLEY,

IMPORTER OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

NO. 4 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

Four Doors South of Pratt Street,

sepl-3t.

BALTIMORE.

GAME.—EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME:—

SECTION 1st.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful to trap, shoot, take or kill in any manner, any Partridges or Quail between 15th day of January and 1st October, under a penalty of \$5 fine for each and every bird, one half of said fine to go to the informer; and any person having such Partridge or Quail in his or her possession between the time aforesaid, shall be considered equally as guilty as if they had killed the same, and shall be subject to the fine of \$5 for each bird.

THE LAW WILL BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED against all persons violating said law. sept-lt.



FINE FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned will dispose, by private sale, of a valuable TRACT OF LAND, belonging to Mrs. Sarah Sydnor. This Farm contains **THREE HUNDRED ACRES** by estimation, conveniently located near Heathsville, the county seat of Northumberland county, in the State of Virginia, and within three miles of Coan river, where all the luxuries of the water may be procured in great abundance. The MANSION HOUSE is commodious and comfortable, with all necessary Outbuildings attached thereto. Farm Buildings are in good order and amply sufficient for all purposes. This farm has been judiciously cultivated—its soil is good and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, &c., the staple growth of the county.

In healthfulness and social advancement no part of the State excels the county of Northumberland, and no part of the county surpasses in either respect the neighborhood in which this farm lies.

Possession given on the first day of January, 1859. For further information apply to

A. J. SYDNOR OR A. J. BRENT,
sepl- Heathsville, Northumberland county, Va.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GUANO, }
No. 63 SECOND STREET. }

Analysis of the Cargoes of GUANO imported in the following vessels:

1858. PERUVIAN.
June 30th—Buena Vista, Ammonia, 16.41 per ct.
July 1st—Barque Antonia, Ammonia, 16.40 per ct.
July 8th—Duchess de Orleans, Ammonia, 16.65 per ct.
July 19th—A. M. Lawrence, Ammonia, 16.36 per ct.
All the above cargoes contain from 35 to 30 per cent of Bone Phosphate of Lime.

MEXICAN.
July 29th—Fidelia, Phosphoric Acid, 27.77 equal to Bone Phosphate of Lime, 60.16.

CALIFORNIA.
August 8th—Empress of the Sea, Ammonia, 10.25 per ct.
Phosphate of Lime, 23.18.

sepl- THOMAS J. PITT, State Inspector.

100,000 WILSON'S ALBANY STRAWBERRY FOR SALE.—This astonishing Strawberry, with common field culture, will yield 150 bushels of the finest Fruit per acre and sell in any Market for \$4 per bushel. Farmers and Gardeners try it—you will acknowledge it unrivalled. Price \$2 per 100; \$7.50 per 500; \$10 per 1,000. Catalogues free.

Address, JOHN SLOAN,
sepl- E. Comings Nursery, Albany, New York.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues to Manufacture the ORIGINAL AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, free from adulteration—which he will sell at \$40 per ton to Cash purchasers, at the Factory or Store, No. 111 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
A liberal per cent. made to dealers.

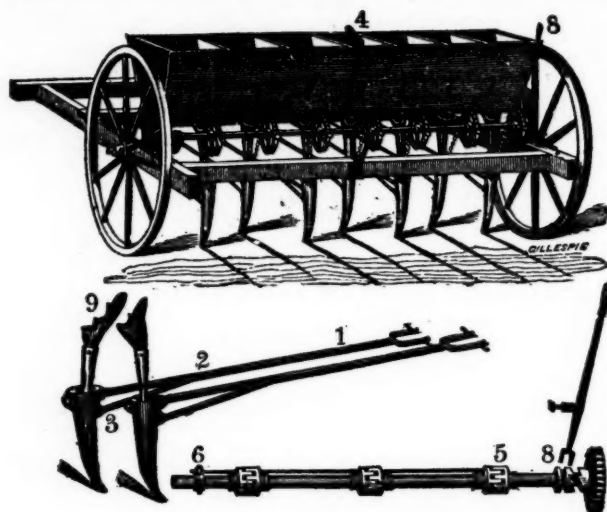
SOLUBLE AMMONIATED SOMBRERO GUANO

This is a new article, which has been tested in various ways the present season with entire satisfaction, by a number of gentlemen who have no hesitation in placing it on an equality with the best Peruvian Guano, in its first effects and as being more lasting. Samples sent free of charge, to test or for analysis.

Price \$40 per ton of 2000 lbs.

sepl-2t. C. B. ROGERS, No. 111 Market street, Philadelphia.

SINCLAIR & CO'S



WHEAT DRILL.

The figure heading this advertisement represents our Improved WHEAT DRILLING MACHINE. The materials, workmanship, strength and simplicity of those machines are unsurpassed. The tines are set angular or zig-zag, to prevent choking by corn roots, clods and other obstructions. The drilling process is by cylinders which can be regulated to drop any desirable quantity of Seed per acre.

PRICE, \$95.

The Drills alluded to as above are made without Extra Attachments.

Also for sale

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S

PATENT PREMIUM DRILLS,

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES, VIZ:

9 TOOTH DRILLS,	-	-	\$90 00
8 " "	-	-	85 00
7 " "	-	-	80 00
GUANO ATTACHMENT, Extra,	-	-	25 00
GRASS SEED do.	-	-	10 00

6-7 tine Drills preferred.

PENNOCK'S DRILLS of all sizes, for sale at Manufacturers Prices.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co., 62 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE.